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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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OFFICIAL.

POSTAL CONVENTION

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

ARTICLES

Of Agreement between the Post-Office department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of Canada :—

ARTICLE I. That there shall be an exchange of mails between the United States and Canada, at the following points, viz:—

On the side of the United States, at	On the side of Canada, at
Port Huron, Mich.	Port Sarnia.
Detroit "	Windsor,
Buck Rock, New York.	Waterloo.
Lewiston, "	Queenstown.
Youngstown, "	Niagara.
Rochester "	Coburg.
Cape Vincent, "	Kingston,
Morristown, "	Brockville.
Ogdensburg, "	Prescot.
Whitehall, "	St. Johns.
Plattsburgh, "	
Rouse's Point "	
Burlington, Vermont.	
Derby Line, "	Stanstead.
Buffalo, New York.	Montreal.
Albany, "	
New York. "	Toronto.
Boston, Mass.,	
Fort Covington N. Y.	Dundee.

ART. II The mails exchanged between the offices of New York, Albany, Buffalo, and Boston, on the one side, and Toronto, Kingston and Montreal, on the other, are to pass each way as through mails.—not to be opened at any intermediate frontier office.

ART III. The postage to be charged in the United States, on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, to or from Canada, shall be five cents for any distance in the United States, not exceeding three thousand miles; and exceeding three thousand miles, within the United States, ten cents the single letter. Every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, to be charged as one additional rate: the rates in this section mentioned, having been adopted and agreed upon by the Postmaster-General of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the President.

ART. IV. The postage to be charged in Canada on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, to or from the United States, shall be five cents for any distance in Canada Every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, to be charged as an additional rate.

ART. V. Upon all letters posted in the United States to be delivered in Canada, or posted in Canada to be delivered in the United States, these rates shall be combined into one rate, of which payment in advance shall be optional in either country. Less than the whole combined rate must be prepaid.

ART VI. The Post-Office Department of the United States will collect and keep all postages on the letters from Canada, as well as the postages on letters to Canada, prepaid in the United States, and the Post-Office Department of Canada will collect and keep all the postages on the unpaid letters from the United States, as well as the Postages on letters prepaid in Canada to the United States.

ART. VII. Each mail despatched from one country to the other shall be accompanied by a letter or post bill, showing the number of letters so posted, and distinguishing the paid from the unpaid, with their postages in separate columns.

ART. VIII. The postage on newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and all other printed matter, must be prepaid or sent free to the line in the country where posted; and any postage afterwards accruing thereon, beyond the line is to be collected and retained by the Post-Office Department of the country in which it accrues.

ART. X. The offices designated for the despatch and receipt of Canada mails, on the side of the United States, will stamp "U. States" upon all letters sent into canada for delivery; and the offices designated for the depatch and receipt of United States mails, on the side of Canada, will stamp "Canada" upon all letters sent into the United States for delivery.

ART. X. The Post-Office Departments of the United States and Canada shall each return to the other all dead letters, unopened and without charge every three months, or oftener, as may best suit the general regulations of each department.

ART XI. The expence of transporting the mails between the frontier exchange Offices, where the conveyance is by water, shall be borne equally by the two departments; but when the transportation is by land, the expense shall borne by each in proportion to the distance travelled over the territory of each country. All contracts for such transportation shall, before they go into operation, be aproved by the Post-Office Department of each country.

ART. XII. This arrangement shall go into operation on the sixth of April next, and it may be modified from time to time, as may be agreed upon by the parties thereto; and it may be annulled at the desire of of either party, upon three months' notice.

In witness whereof, the Postmaster-General of the United States and the Postmaster-General of Canada have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, respectively, this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

[L. S.] N. K. HALL.
[L. S.] J. MORRIS.

ADITIONAL ARTICLES

Of Agrement betwen the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of Canada, providing for the Exchange of Registered Letters between the two Countries.

ARTICLE I. Letters, alleged to be valuable, posted at any post-office in the United States or its Territories, and addressed to Canada, or posted in Canada and addressed to the United States, and deliverable at any of the respective offices of exchange to be thence convered to their destination, shall be registered at the office of mailing, on the application of the person posting the same: *Provided*, That the full postage charg able thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter, be prepaid at such mailing office: *And Provided also*, That such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not render the respective Post-Office Department of the United States or Canada, or their revenues, liable for the loss of such letter or packets, or the contents thereof.

ART. II. All such letters or packets mailed in the interior of the United States or Canada, respectively, shall be received, registered, and receipted for, as directed in the general regulations issued in each country in regard to the registration of valuable letters, and shall be sent to the respective exchange offices for the purpose of being forwarded thence by the first mail.

ART. III The respective exchange offices shall make a sepatate letter bill for each registered letter, or parcel of registered letters originally mailed at said exchange offices, or sent to them to be forwarded, as prescribed by the regulations referred to in Article II., and shall enter therein the name of person addressed and the post-office to which it is to be mailed for delivery. The postmaster of said exchange office will then mail each such letter, or parcel of letters, in the usual manner in a separate package from the unregistered letters. The letter bills of such ragistered letters shall not be enclosed in the packages containing them, but shall be enclosed in a separate wrapper or envelope, sealed, and addressed to the postmaster of the corresponding exchange office.

ART. IV. On receipt of registered letters for delivery or distribution at either of the respective exchange offices, the postmaster of such receiving office will compare the letters with the bill, and endorse it "correct," if it is found so, or will note the error, if there be one, in the manner prescribed with regard to registered letters received from an inland post-office. He will then fill up the corresponding return bill, noting upon it whether correct or otherwise, and will see that it is returned by the first mail thereafter to the exchange office of mailing.

ART. V. Registered letters received at either of the exchange offices, and destined for an inland post-office, shall be forwarded in the same manner as other registered letters originally mailed at such office.

ART. VI. The registration fee of five cent shall accrue to the United States Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from the United States to Canada, and to the Canadian Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from Canada to the United States.

ART VII. The present article shall be considered additional to those agreed upon between the two offices on the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1851, and shall come into operation on the first day of October, A. D. 1856.

In witness whereof, the Postmaster-General of the United States, and the Postmaster-General of Canada, have hereto set their hands and affixed their seals, at the date set opposite to each, respectively.

[L. S.] JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster-General.
August 25, 1856.

[L. S.] ROBERT SPENCE,
Postmaster-General.
August 28th., 1858.

CONVENTION

WITH

MEXICO.

—o—

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a postal Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico was concluded and signed at the city of Mexico on the 11th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, which convention, being in the English language is word for word, as follows :—

POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES.

The United States of America and the United Mexican States, being desirous of drawing more closely the friendly relations existing between the two countries, and of facilitating the prompt and regular transmission of correspondence between their respective territories, have resolved to conclude a postal Convention, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say :—

The President of the United States of America has appointed Thomas Corwin, a citizen of the United States, and their envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near the Mexican governmont; and the President of the United Mexican States has appointed Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, a citizen of the said states, and a deputy of the Congress of the Union, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles :—

ART. I. There shall be charged upon all letters, newspapers, reviews, or other periodical publications, printed pamphlets, or other printed mattter, conveyed by either United States or Mexican vessels, between a port in the United States of America and a port in Mexico, the following sea rates of postage, that is to say :

1. Upon all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight the rate of seven cents; and upon all letters weighing more than half an ounce an additional rate of seven cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof.

2. Upon every newspaper, daily or other, the rate of one cent.

Upon reviews or other periodical publications, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter, the rate of one cent for every ounce or fraction of an ounce weight.

The said newspapers, reviews, or other periodical publications, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter shall be sent in narrow bands or covers, open at the sides or ends, so that they may be easily examined, subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively.

ART. II. There shall be charged by the post-office of the United States of America upon all letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter mailed in the United States and forwarded to Mexico by sea, whether by United States or Mexican Vessels, such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by the laws of the United States, and the rate of sea postage prescribed in article first, which inland and sea postage shall be combined into one rate, and paid always in advance.

Such prepayment sall be certified by the appropriate stamps of the United States Post-Office and the postage so paid shall belong exclusively to the United States of America.

There shall be charged by the Post-Office of the United States upon all letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter mailed in Mexico and forwarded to the United States of America by sea, whether by Mexican or by United States vessels, such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by the laws of Mexico, and the rate of sea postage prescribed in article I., which inland and sea postage shall be combined into one rate, and paid always in advance.

Such prepayment shall be certified by the appropriate stamps of the Post-Office of the United Mexican States, and the postage so paid shall belong exclusively to Mexico.

ART. III. Upon all letters, Newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter received in the United States of America, from Mexico, by sea, there will be charged by the United States such rates of inland postage as are now, or may hereafter be established by the laws of the United States, which shall be collected at the place of destination, and shall belong exclusively to the United States of America; and, *vice versa*, upon all newspapers, letters, printed pamphlets or other printed matter received in Mexico from the United States by sea, there will be charged by Mexico such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by the laws of Mexico, which shall be collected in the place of destination, and shall belong exclusively to Mexico.

ART. IV. All letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter mailed in the United States of America and addressed to any place in the United Mexican States, or *vice versa*, when not conveyed by sea, shall be charged with the rate of inland postage of the country from which such mail matter is sent, which shall be prepaid, and which the inland postage of the country receiving, which shall be collected at the place of destination.

Such postage shall belong respectively to the country collecting the same.

ART. V. All letters, newspopers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter mailed in one country for the other, or received in the one country from the other, whether by land or sea conveyance, shall be free from any detention or inspection whatever, and shall in the one case be forwarded by the most speedy means to their destination, and in the other be promptly delivered to the respective persons to whom they are addressed, being subject in

GOV. SAFFORD THE APACHES AND THE MILITIA

Gov. Safford left for Washington in November last, and, for the first time since his departure, we have received information of his whereabouts. On the 5th ult. he was interviewed by a reporter of the New York *Herald*; and the result of this interview is the publication, in the columns of the *Herald*, of the 6th ult., of the true state of Indian affairs in Arizona. We are pleased to see this; knowing that its appearance *in the Herald* is certain to place it before the eyes of the whole country and obtain for it a degree of consideration not to be approached through any other source. From the character of "affairs in Arizona" as represented by New England journals it is evident that New Englanders have heretofore been as ignorant of "affairs in Arizona" as they are of affairs in Abyssinia. The following news item from the Boston *Herald* will give an instance of this:

"Lieut, Spear, agent, and W. J. Godfrey, interpreter, for the southern Utes, deny the recent statement of apprehended trouble with the Apaches. It is true the Apaches are out on a hunt, but they do not refuse to go on the reservations. Reports to the effect probably originated in jealousy."

The visit of governor Safford to Washington and the exertions of McCormick in congress are, however, dissipating the cloud of mingled ignorance and disinterestedness which, during so many years, obscured the grivences of our people; showing forth robbery as a necessary evil and murder as the unavoidable sequence of thoughtless adventure.

At no time within the past six years have the mists of the future, for us, been divested of so much of their opacity as within the past two months. Our wrongs, commencing at the east with the N. Y. *Herald*, have been sounded from the shores of the Atlantic to the Rocky mountains; arousing, in our behalf, the sympathies of the people thoughout. The *Herald* says:—

"The condition of Arizona, as shown by the reports of Governor Safford in our issue of yesterday, may well be considered by the federal authorities at Washington. The mineral resourses of the country, it is well known, are enormous. From 1539 to the commencement of the Apache war the sums realized by the Spaniards and Mexicans were startling, and the development made during the short time that the Americans could operate in the Territory proved that ancient reports were not exaggerated. The neglect caused by the war and the building of the Pacific Railroad by the Northern route has drawn the attention of our people from the Territory and delayed its civilization and development. But all its advantages remain. Aside from its mineral wealth the best route for next railway to the Pacific lies through it, and the lines have already been commenced.

"Moreover, its mineral wealth, while disregarded at home, has secured special attention abroad. Foreign capitalists are making purchases of land with the intention of putting large amounts upon the work of developing its resources. Where the mineral fields are of such vast extent a single success will induce further efforts and investments, and the returns which must inevitably follow will soon render assistance or protection from the government supererogatory. Governor Safford and others assure us that the agricultural resources of Arizona are on a par with its minerals. It surely seems, therefore, a short-sighted policy, for want of such aditional protection as may be needed, to discourage immigration or the introduction of foreign capital. The policy of all government has been to extend aid in the shape of protection to new Territories and colonies, until they may acquire strength enough to protect themselves. In the early settlement of all our other Western Territories our government has extended the needed protection with an unsparing hand; nor could the Pacific Railroad, which has added so much to the wealth and glory of our country, have been completed without this fostering care. Why should the Territory of Arizona be set apart as the only place within the limits of the United States where the Indian may without restraint rob, murder and devastate? The 'Quaker policy' will not do for the Apaches."

In Congress, too, our Delegate is at his post, where it will be seen from the following

Washington, December 20th, 1869.

McCormick of Arizona introduced the following bill authorising the acceptance of the services of volunteers from the Governor of the Territory of Arizona, which was read twice and ordered to be printed:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, is hereby authorized to accept the services of volunteers from the governor of the Territory of Arizona, in organized companies and battalions not exceeding two thousand men in number, and for a term of service not less than two years. Said volunteers to be employed in co-operation with the regular force in the Territory in the suppression of Indian hostilities.

SEC. 2 and be it further enacted, That all volunteers so accepted shall be placed upon the same footing, in respect to pay, clothing, subsistence, and equipment, as the troops of the regular army.

The foregoing signs we view as harbingers of good. If relief follow we shall be prepared to hail its advent; if disappointment—well, to this we are familiarized and have learned to stand unflinchingly and look it in the eye

THE RED RIVER DIFFICULTY.

The Red River disturbance appears to have become of a character so serious that it no longer seems possible that a settlement can be effected in harmony with the demands of Canada, by other means than war. The inhabitants of that isolated region are not a mere few, nor is their territory a non-productive, frozen waste. The Red River rises in central Minnesota, and flowing northward empties into lake Winnipeg. Along its entire course as well as on the banks of its tributaries are numerous flourishing settlements containing, altogether, a population of some 20,000 souls

Up to 1867 this territory belonged to the Hudson Bay Company, by virtue of a charter from Charles II granting it all the territory north of the "divid-" under certain conditions, with which the Company subsequently complied The flow of emigrants to Minnesota, and thence into the Red River Territory, interfering with the fur trade, the Hudson Bay Company decided to transfer the country to the Canadian government for the sum of $300,000

This transfer having been made without the consent, or even the knowledge of the people of Red River naturally created general indignation throughout the Territory.

Meanwhile, the Canadian government believing that it held legitimate claim to the territory so obtained, set about arranging matters in order to take actual possession. In this direction the first movement was the appointment, as Lieutenant-Governor of the Territory, of Mr. McDougall, a prominent politician of Canada. Armed with the dignity of his new office, McDougall with a chosen party proceeded to penetrate the great West; but was met at the very threshold of the promised land by a mandate of the enraged people, commanding his immediate and unconditional departure The Governor requested a parley, but the insurgents declared themselves unprepared to listen to any conditions, and so hurried him across the line into United States territory.

Colonel Dennis, of the Governor's staff, next renders himself notorious by intriguing with the Indians for the purpose of enlisting their services against the insurgents In this, however, his efforts proved abortive, while the attempt has incited the insurgents to decree the death of the intriguer; and every effort has been made to procure his capture.

Thus rid of the McDougall invasion, the inhabitants have established a provisional government, and promished to the world a Declaration of Independence. Now the next movement we may look for on the part of the Dominion government will be an attempt to settle this matter by diplomacy, or failing in this, by having recourse to arms. But in case it be necessary to adopt this latter measure, the Dominion can set her forces in Red River Territory only by passing them through United States territory; to which, of course, our government will object.

At present the people of Red River are formally independent; and having in times past been accustomed, in a manner, to legislat for themselves, will not readily submit to any form of despotism. From the inaccessible nature of the British Territory lying between Canada and Red River, and from the strength and determination of the rebels it may be considered as almost conclusive that the rebellion has ended force allegience, but it will not be likely to succeed.

The next feature prominent in this affair is the activity which the Fenians claim that it has inspired among themselves. Ever since the first echo of rebellion reached the cities of the United States the members of that association have been passing resolutions of sympathy, etc., with the insurgents; imaginary regiments of Fenians at a date fixed by imagination, march and counter-march among the Red River forests, bushwhacking and striking general consternation among the imaginary legions of Canada, sent thither to maintain the supremacy of the British Crown.

But the die is already cast. The people of Red River Territory look to the United States government as their natural protector; and they do not look in vain; for no sooner shall their indpendence of Canada be acknowledged on all sides than Uncle Sam will extend to them the same governmental privileges that his other Territories enjoy.

We understand that Gen. Ord is about to make a tour of inspection to Arizona, starting out next week from San Francisco. He has detailed 300 troops for service in the Territory, who are to be shipped from San Francisco to the mouth of Colorado river—the pay, to be conveyed by the river steamers up the river, landing at Fort Yuma or La Paz, to be destributed to their respective destinations We are glad to hear of this much required increase to the effective force in Arizona.—*L. A. Star.*

Reports of this character have reached us before and from the fact that such were not in every instance followed by the arrival of troops, the value of the present report is quite uncertain. Three hundred troops would be of some value here; but when we consider the magnitude of the work wich they are expected to perform it is impossible to resist the conviction that still the government pursues the policy of sending a boy upon the errand of a man. Three thousand men would be of real value; the operations of 300 troops can be, in the experience of the past but a just criterion, of no *ultimate* value whatever.

In the House of Representatives, on the 20th of December, Hon R. C. McCormick introduced the following bill "to make the Territory of Arizona a separate surveying district and to establish the office of surveyor general therein"—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Territory of Arizona is hereby created a separate surveying district, and that the President by and with the consent of the Senate, shall be, and hereby is authorized to appoint a surveyor general for the Territory, whose annual salary shall be three thousand dollars, and whose power authority and duties shall be the same as those provided by law for the surveyor general of Oregon He shall have proper clerk hire, office rent, and fuel, and shall locate his office from time to time at such places as may be directed by the President of United States.

We have received a copy of the *Revolution!* It is a nattily gotten up affair; but is not, we fear, in point of force, a paper which can ever accomplish great things Too narrow-minded to grasp the universe, and too feeble to hold it if grasped. The following paragraph, given, its reasons for not exchanging more extensively will corroborate what we have said:

"Because we can't afford it!! Seven thousand newspapers—TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!!! Too much, gentlemen. So every man of you who gets *The Revolution* must help us REVOLVE—publish our prospectus And, gentlemen, when you copy our woman's wit and woman's brain, just credit *The Revolution*, and thus give 'Women their rights, and nothing less.'"

Now, ladies, we have no objection to meeting you at the Polls; but would like much to see you elect yourselves to *equality* upon a broader platform, a more comprehensive policy than that which we view through the medium of the paragraph quoted.

"OBSERVER" writes from Las Cruces to the Santa Fe *Post* that the indians on a reservation near that place have stolen ten horses and mules from a man named Stephenson, and that the Indian agent has informed Mr Stephenson that his stock cannot be returned, although it is at present on the reservation. This is a rather barefaced piece of robbery, to say the least of it.

extent overrates its worth. The editor has the audacity to send us its prospectus, (which could hardly find room in a column and half of our journal), with an offer to exchange with us for a year if we will publish said prospectus. Now, this seems to us like a few drops of the concentrated extract of impudence submitted to the process of evaporation. How do you view it, *Chronicle?*

On the 9th of January the citizens of Doña Ana county N. M., held a meeting at Las Cruces and passed resolutions declaring that the Apaches in the "Southern Agency" are furiously and and savagely hostile; that Lieutenant Drew, the Indian agent, is not a proper person in the capacity, and recommending his removal; that they are opposed to the policy of keeping Indians upon reservations and allowing them to run at freedom to rob and murder, and then to afford them protection from merited punishment.

This last resolution makes it evident that the people of Doña Ana Co. are having a a policy similar to the Goodwin policy observed in this Territory in times past.

On the 20th of December, in the House of Representatives Mr Shafer, introduced a bill to set aside certain proceeds from internal revenues for the erection of capital buildings in the Territories of Arizona Dakota, Idaho, Montana Washington, and Wyoming, which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Territories.

Nevada deserves to be first among the Possessions of Uncle Sam, because of the enterprise of its inhabitants. An instance of this appears in the Humboldt Register in which a Celestial named See Lee advertises a washing and ironing establishment.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER ALMANAC published by Geo. W. Childs, as a New Year's gift to his subscribers is a valuable work and will be continued annually.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Office Superintendent Indian Affairs,
ARIZONA CITY, A. T., January 25th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS in quadruplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on Saturday, February 19th, 1870, for supplying the following articles, viz:—

Twenty-four thousand (24,000) pounds, net, of Flour, of standard, superfine quality.

Eighteen thousand (18,000) pounds net, of Beans of good merchantable quality.

Nine thousand (9,000) pounds, net, Barley, of good, merchantable quality.

Eighteen thousand (18,000) pounds, net, Beef Cattle, fit for immediate slaughter and issue.

Bids will be received for the whole, or for each article separately, at the option of the bidder.

Delivery of the supplies will be required as follows, viz:—

Flour, Beans and Barley, either at Arizona City or the Colorado Reservation A. T., about March 15th, April 15th and May 15th, 1870, one-third each, depending upon the trips of the steamer up the Colorado river.

The Beef Cattle on the Colorado River Reservation, not before March 10th, or later than March 15th 1870, and subject to the following conditions, viz.—

Not to weigh over five hundred pounds, net, per head; to be weighed, if practicable, and from the live weight of the animal thus ascertained, its net weight to be determined by deducting therefrom fifty per centum If weighed not to be fed or watered for nine hours previously. If impracticable to weigh on scales, the herd to be separated and quartered into three equal lots according to their apparent weight, as heavy, medium, and light cattle; an average animal selected from each lot, killed and dressed as prescribed by the U. S Army Regulations, and the average net weight of the three animals thus selected, killed and dressed, to be accepted as the average net weight of the herd. The examination and determination of the acceptability and net weight of the Beef Cattle to be by a board composed of the Special Indian Agent on duty on the Reservation, an officer of the army selected by said Agent, and a person selected by the Contractor,

Prices will be stated in U. S. gold coin, expressed in writing as well as in figures.

Payment will be made by Legal Tender checks on Asst. Treasurer of the U. S., San Francisco, at the latest selling quotations available on date of payment, upon receipt of a Certificate from the agent on duty on the reservation stating the supplies have been received and are of the required quantity and quality.

Two responsible sureties must be named and must certify on the bids their willingness to go bond in the sum of fifty per centum of the value of the Contract.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each article, and to reject any, or all bids.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Indian Supplies."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Bvt, Colonel U. S. A.,
Superintendent.

LOCAL MATTERS.

AUCTION:—Tolw n & Sanders commenced the sale at auction of their stock of merchandise on Tuesday

Mr. Glassman, a refugee from Apache desolation at Tubac, has established a butchering business in Tucson. The youngest and most delicate kind of k-9s are served up in first class Bologna style.

HYMENEAL:—Mr Gilbert, a good-looking baker having a thriving business upon one of our corners married a señorita on Monday evening. The nightless school-boys of every age between 20 and 45 years danced, and sported cotillions generally—as though they believed no such ordeal in store for themselves.

The following reports have been brought to us as we go to press. The former, we regret to state is but too well authenticated; the latter, we fear, is also serious:

Solomon Warner and D. Wakefield were attacked by Indians, near Crittenden on Thursday. The former was killed, and the latter mortally wounded.

Dr Forbes and a Mexican, en route for Tucson, were attacked by Indians near Tubac, on Thursday; their fate is unknown.

A SERENADE:—We mention, from good authority, that a party of chivalrous youths made a circuit of the city on Saturday night last serenading, as they went, the walls of every building within which they believed reposed the sleeping form of a charming señorita. Failing to make a single conquest in this field those Knights of the Triangular Table became spiteful and raised a din beneath the windows of many of our peaceful citizens. The whole party should have been put to—bed! as one was, by his companions, before morning.

A DILEMMA:—The county jail is overstocked. No room is left for fresh criminals. Street loafers who heretofore indulged in petty crimes to ing thereby to get a night's lodging and square meal at the expense of the county, will therefore take notice that they may as well acquiesce for a spell. Deputy constable Wheat informs us that he had orders to arrest five, and just then seeing one of said malefactors in the distance, he hurried toward him, scratching his head, as he went, at the thought of there being no place to stow him.

SOUTHERN INVASION:—On Tuesday last a party of citizens, numbering about twenty persons, were attacked at the Point of Mountain by a large body of Indians. The party was doubtless taken entirely by surprise, and the result, though not yet definitely ascertained, appears to be the slaughter of the party and the capture of the wagon and mules. Four men are reported missing. The ambulance with its occupants, among whom were two ladies, fortunately escaped.

IMPORTANT.—A despatch from Colonel Cremony, on an exploring expedition to the Chiricahua mountains, is to the effect that he has succeeded in exploring a route over which a good wagon road may be constructed with but little labor. This route lies to the east of that taken by Col. Green—crossing the Pinal mountains above. The site of the post to be established at the White mountains will, in all probability, be fixed upon by the Colonel before returning. He represents the country as very much favored with abundant grass and water.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT:—The business of conducting a newspaper, considered throughout, is laborious and perplexing—when the whole business and labor devolves upon one, with limited material at his disposal—and is rendered doubly disagreeable if the operator does not think his efforts are appreciated by those only a few; but, if he find that his efforts are satisfied with what he has done for the community, and pay his accounts when it is required—not as though they were doing it through charity or under protest, but cheerfully—he must indeed be a singular combination who will not feel himself capable of greater efforts in future. The recklessness with which our patrons in Tucson shoved their half-yearly accounts into our pockets on Tuesday last was terrible, gratifying to us, and creditable to themselves.

The rancheros of the Santa Cruz valley held a meeting at the court house on Monday evening last the purpose of electing persons to superintend the repairing of the road from the Pantano to the Rillito river; and through the absence of individual responsibility in its arrangement has heretofore been conducted upon no defined principle; and the result was that the principal road leading to the ranches was at various times rendered impassible for several days, owing to the quantity of water there collected. The coming season, however promises better things. Pedro Barnard and Fernando Asedo have been elected as superintendents, and will see that order and economy in this matter be observed.

ANOTHER VICTORY:—Wednesday's mail from Apache Pass has brought us an account of another brilliant victory achieved over the savages of cachise by that already famous Indian-fighter, Colonel Barnard. Cachise, for some two or three weeks, continued to depredate in the neighborhood of Apache Pass, but when pursued succeeded, in most instances, in escaping. About the 25th ult. Colonel Barnard with a scouting party of 75 men, including guides, packers, etc., went in pursuit of this notorious savage, and on the 29th struck his trail where it led into the foothills of the Dragoon mountains; a retreat which appeared inaccessible. But, Barnard has already, many times, given proofs that he is not one to be balked by any obstacle not evidently unsurmountable; and with his characteristic energy and skill proceeded to lay his plans to entrap the cunning Apache leader. Under cover of night he climbed to the rancheria, a distance of several miles, and took his position; and on the morning of the 30th commenced the attack. The Indians were taken entirely by surprise and disappeared by apparently innumerable mountain trails, but not, however, until after fifteen warrious were stretched dead upon the spot and two prisoners secured. The bar of gold, taken from the Apache Pass mine, and in the possession of Col. J. F. Stone when murdered, was found upon the person of one of the dead Indians. A large amount of stolen property was recovered, among which were several mules belonging to Mr Daily whose train was captured near the boundary line of New Mexico a few weeks previously.

THOS. P. DUFFICY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, A. T.
ja22tf

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, A. T.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territ'y

J. E. McCAFFREY.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A.
aug4:67 tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.
Tucson, A. T.
OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

F. M. HODGES,
MAIN STREET
TUCSON. A. T.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan 1st 69

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING
Done after the most approved styles.
jul2.tf SAML. BOSTICK

LUNCHES
AT THE PIONEER BREWERY AND AGENCY
consisting of
Sandwiches, Schwitzer Cheese, Holland Herring Anchovs, Potato Salad, Pickles, etc., etc.

ADAMSVILLE SALOON!
—BY—
CHARLES ADAMS.
Main Street, Adamsville.
—:oOo:—
This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class accommodations and every class of refreshments. ja22tf

connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

NOTICE!

In the Matter of the Estate of J. F. Stone, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to R M. Crandal, at his office, in Tucson, county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice; after which on standing claims will for ever be debarred.

GEO. STONE.
Tucson, A. T. Administrator.
Jan. 10, 1870. 8t

Notice.

Estate of David Jones, Deceased,

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the above-named estate, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice to the undersigned at the office of M. D. Dobbins, Attorney-at-Law, in the town of La Paz, County of Yuma.

J. D. W. JONES,
Administrator.
La Paz, July 26th, 1869. 4

NOTICE!

In the matter of the Estate of Robert Cavanaugh, deceased. } In the Probate Court, county of Yuma, A. T.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator upon the estate of Robert Cavanahgh, deceased, Notice is hereby given to all parties having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within one year after the date hereof, at my office in Arizona City.

Done at Arizona City, County of Yuma and Territory of Arizona on the 27th day of December, A. D, 1868.

W. H. FORREST.
Administrator.

Notice!!

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of Goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on the Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travellers, at reduced prices.

TULLY & OCHOA & Co.
Jan. 15th 1870. tf

CHAS. M. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS
LORD & WILLIAMS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS
IN
ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,
—()—
Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of
General Merchandise
INCLUDING
Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors Cigars Tobacco, etc., etc.,
And everything necessary to make up a Complete Assortment for a
First Class Wholesale Store,
Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.
—()—
CALL at our new store, Corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine our goods and prices.

M. I. JACOBS, 221 Sansome St., San Francisco. L. M. JACOBS Tucon, A. T
M. I. JACOBS & CO.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE
—()—
Main Street, Tucson, A. T
OFFER for sale at a great reduction from ruling prices, an extensive variety of good specially selected for, and adapted to th market.
January 2d 1869-tf.

GOLDBERG & CO.
North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.
Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of
DRY GOODS,
—consisting of—
HATS and CAPS of every description and adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.
—also—
A large stock of Old Rye Whisky and the best California Wine and Brandy.
—likewise—
A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.
2nl

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.
San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.
—o—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.
We keep constantly on hand at
ARIZONA CITY
The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.
COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.
All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is
ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.
"Live and Let Live,"
is our motto. Our terms are
CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot
Unprecedentedly Low for cash
HOOPER, WHITING & CO.
Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco.
Jos. Collingwood, Florence.
E. N. FISH, & CO.
Main Street, Florence, A. T.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS
IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Have constantly on hand a large and well-selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc, etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.
We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. tf

PIONEER MILLS!
—:oOo:—
W. BICHARD & CO.
ADAMSVILLE, A. T.
Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory.
January 22, 1870. tf.

their transmission to the laws and regulations of each country respectively.

ART. VI. So soon as steam or other mail packets, under the flag of either of the contracting parties, shall have commenced running between their respective ports of entry, whether under subvention from the United States or from Mexico, the contracting parties agree to receive at these ports all mailable matter, and to forward it as directed, the destination being some regular post-office of either country charging thereupon only the rates established by the present convention.

Mails for the United States of America shall be made up at regular intervals by the Mexican Post-Office and despatched to ports of the United States; and, in the same manner, mails for Mexico shall be made up at regular intervals by the United States Post-Office and despatched to ports in Mexico.

ART. VII. The United Mexican States engage to grant to the United States of America the, transit, in closed mails, free from any postage duties, imposts, detention, or examination whatever, through the United Mexican States or any of their possessions or territories, of letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter, forwarded from the United States of America, or any of their possessions or Territories, to any others possession or Territory of the United States of America, or to any foreign country or from any foreign country, or possession or Territory of the United States of America, to the United States of America, their possions or Territories.

A mail agent of the United States of America shall be permitted to accompany the closed mail in their transit.

The United States of America, on their part, engage to grant to the United Mexican States the transit, in closed mails, free from any postage duties, imports, detention, or examination whatever, through the United States of America, or any of their possession or Territories, of letters, newspapers printed pamphlets, or other printed matter, forwarded from the United Mexican States, or any of their possessions or territories, to any other Mexican possession or territory, or to any foreign country, or from any foreign country, or Mexican possession or territory, to the United Mexican States, their possession or territories.

A mail agent of Mexico shall be permitted to accompany the closed mails in their transit.

ART. VIII. The means of making the transit of closed mails, under the stipulations of Article VII. of the present convention, shall be arranged between the General Post-Office Departments of the two countries, subject to the approbation of each government, respectively.

ART, IX. In case of the misfortune of war between the two nations, the mail service of the two Post-Offices shall continue, without impediment or molestation, until six weeks after a notification shall have been made on the part of either of the two governments and deliverd to the other that the service is to be discontinued; and in such case the mail packets of the two countries shall be permitted to return freely and under special protection to their respective ports.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U.S. MAIL.

d Express Line From Mesilla

N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points. connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Dieg Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.
La Mesilla, N. M

2:3t.

E. N. FISH, Tucson,
S. SILVERBERG San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which weare offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan. 1, '69. 32

BLACKSMITH

AND

WAGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line don with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL Proprietors.
Jan. 1st, '69

NEW GOODS!

TGRETLY REDUCED PRICES

—AT THE—

SUTLER STORE.

CAMPBOWIE, (pache Pass.)

P. R. Tully. Estevan Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

HIRAM S. STEVENS. SAMUEL HUGHES

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected took of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES

and all kinds of necessary articles, for

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS

Direct from San Francisco.

which we propose to sell to all at the very

LOWEST PRICES

at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.

Jan1, 1869.

B. F. ROUNTREE, Forwarding and Commission merchant

GUAYMAS, SONORA, MEXICO.

Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods with quick dispatch. Respectfully refers to

LORD & WILLIAMS, H. N. FISH & Co.
GOODWIN & SANDERS, HON. J. B. ALLEN
CHAS. T. HAYDEN. TULLY & OCHOA.
of Tucson, A. T

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people o Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the west figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,
East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF Tucson, T.

AARON ZECKENDORF Alouquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOOD

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES.
FNCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXIACN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being on market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

---

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

NOTICE!

Abraham Lyon vs. William W. Mills. } In the District Court, of the First Judicial District, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona.

To William W. Mills, defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on J. E. McCaffry plaintiff's attorney, at his office in the town of Tucson County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service, if served within the County; if served out of the County, but within the District, thirty days in all other cases forty days.

If you fail to answer the complaint within the time above specified, judgment by default will be taken against you by the plaintiff for the sum of four hundred and forty-four 94-100 dollars, together with the costs of this action.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District court of the First Judicial District, this 27th day of November A. D. 1869.

{SEAL}

OSCAR BUCKALEW
Clerk District Court.

j1,9t

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, } County of Pima, }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c., and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B. ALLEN
gent and
Territorial Treasurer.

j12-

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINE Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct4, '67.

PIONEER BREWERY,

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER
Constantly on hand.
A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE
Marc 14, 1869—11-tf.

JOHN T. HAVILAND formerly of Haynes & Lawton. JOS KENT HOOPER formerly of Geo. F. Hooper & Co

The above beg to inform their friends and the public that they have established a

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

BUSINESS

—under the style of—

HVILND HOOPER & Co,

—AT—

No 335 PINE St, (just below Montgomery

San Francisco.

WE WILL at all times keep a full and complete stock, and sell at the lowest rates. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction in all respects, to those who may be pleased to favor us with their patronage. Buyers from the country will do well to give us a call and examine our stock.

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co.

mar4

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1870. No 5.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A.T.

P. W. DENNISE.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year $7,00
One copy, six months..... $4.00
One copy for three months..... 2.00
Single numbers, each 25
subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

OFFICIAL.

CONVENTION

WITH

MEXICO.

—o—

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas a postal Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico was concluded and signed at the city of Mexico on the 11th day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one which convention, being in the English language is word for word, *as follows*:—

POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES.

The United States of America and the United Mexican States being desirous of drawing more closely the bonds of friendship between the two countries, and of facilitating the prompt and regular transmission of correspondence between their respective territories, have resolved to conclude a postal Convention, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to

[illegible] of the United States of America, [illegible] envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near the Mexican Government, and the President of the United Mexican States has appointed Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, citizen of the said States, and a deputy to the Congress of the Union, charged to [illegible] with full powers, found [illegible] have agreed upon the following articles:

* * * * *

ART X [illegible] the post office regulations and rates of postage of each of the contracting parties shall be communicated to, and adopted by the Post Office Department of the other, so far as the same may be applicable to the mutual service.

[illegible] ARTICLES of the United States of America, which may be modified [illegible] General of the Post Office Department, shall hereafter by mutual consent, have depot offices, which shall have decided that such modifications would be beneficial to the post offices [illegible] the two countries and Mexico, provided as soon as her means of communication within her territory will permit, to reduce her present rates of inland postage.

ART XI The present convention shall continue in force until it shall be abrogated by the concurrent consent of the two contracting parties, or until one of them shall have given twelve months' previous notice to the other of its intention to abrogate it.

ART XII The convention shall be ratified in conformity with the Constitutions of the two countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the city of Mexico within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In witness whereof, we the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the United Mexican States, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in the city of Mexico, on the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, on the eighty sixth year of the independence of the United States of America, and in the forty-first of that of the United Mexican States

[L. S.] THOMAS CORWIN.
[L. S.] SEB'N LERDO DE TEJADA.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Mexico on the twentieth ultimo.

Now therefore be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth

[SEAL] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

REGULATIONS

Under the Treaty, and Rates of Postage between the United States and Mexico.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
July 4 1862.

By the recent postal convention with Mexico, proclaimed by the President on the 20th of June, 1862 the following rates of postage are established, of which postmasters will take notice.—

1st. The single letter rate (inland three cents and sea seven cents) is ten cents per half ounce; and for each fraction over an additional rate; and pre-payment is required. This applies to all letters sent to Mexico from the United States by sea.

2d. On all letters received from Mexico by sea the United States domestic rate of postage is to be charged during the time of the first United States post office at which they are mailed to their destination, except three or ten cents per single rate. This is to be collected on delivery.

3d. On all letters sent to or received from Mexico when not conveyed by sea, the United States domestic postage only, of three or ten cents per half rate, is to be charged. Letters must be prepaid at the mailing office on letters received and collected at the office of delivery.

4th. The rate on printed matter sent to Mexico is two cents for each newspapers and one cent [illegible] (or fraction of an ounce) on [illegible] periodical publications, and other [illegible] matter, which is to be added, when sent by sea to our usual inland rate of postage, and this combined rate must be prepaid at the mailing-office in the United States. When sent by land the United States inland rate of postage only is to be charged and prepaid at the mailing office.

5th. On all such printed matter received from Mexico only our usual inland postage is to be collected, and this must be paid in all cases on delivery at the office of address.

Upon these regulations must be strictly observed, as no accounts are kept with the Mexican Postal Department.

JOHN. A. KASSON.
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

POSTAL CONVENTION.

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND VENEZUELA.

ARTICLE I. An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the United States of America and Venezuela by the ordinary routes of mail steamships as by American or Venezuelan steamships or other mail packets plying between the seaports of the two countries.

ART. II. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans shall be the exchange offices on the side of the United States, and Caad, Bolivar La guaira, Porto Cabello and Maracaibo shall be the offices of exchange on the side of Venezuela, for all mails transmitted between the two countries under this arrangement; and all mail matter transmitted in either direction between the respective offices of exchange, shall be forwarded in closed bags or pouches, under seal, addressed to the corresponding exchange office.

ART III No accounts shall be kept between the Post-Office Departments of the two countries upon the correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them; but the country which despatches mails to the other shall levy, collect, and retain, exclusively to its own use such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by its Laws for domestic correspondence, together with the sea rate of postage hereinafter prescribed; which inland and sea postage shall be combined into one rate and collected by the despatching country in advance; the prepayment thereof to be certified by the appropriate official stamp of the despatching office.

There shall be charged for sea postage upon letters, newspapers, and prints of all kinds, in sheets, in pamphlets, and in books, sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps and plans conveyed by vessels of the United States or of Venezuela between the ports of the two countries, the following rates, that is to say:—

Upon all letters or other communications in manuscript which are subject by the laws of either country to separate rate of postage the rate of seven cents United States currency, or its equivalent in the currency of Venezuela, for each weight of half an ounce American, or fraction of half an ounce.

2 Upon each newspaper daily or other, the rate of one cent United States currency or its equivalent in the currency of Venezuela

3d Upon prints of all kinds, in sheets, in pamphlets, or in books, sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs drawings, maps and plans, the rate of one cent United States currency, or its equivalent in the currency of Venezuela, for each ounce or fraction of an ounce in weight.

The said newspaper and other printed matter shall be enclosed in narrow bands or covers open at the sides or end, so that they may be easily examined, subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively

ART. IV. Upon all letters and articles of printed matter enumerated in Article III received in the United States of America from Venezuela by sea, there will be charged by the United States such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by the laws of the United States, which shall be collected at the place of destination, and shall belong exclusively to the United States of America; and vice versa upon all letters and like articles of printed matter received in Venezuela from the United States of America by sea, there will be charged by Venezuela rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by the laws of Venezuela, which shall be collected at the place of destination, and shall belong exclusively to Venezuela.

Each country shall defray the entire expense of sea transportation of the mails which it shall despatch to the other country.

ART V It is distinctly agreed that all mailable articles despatched from one country to the other shall be exempt in the country of destination from any rate or fee whatever beyond the charges prescribed by this convention, and shall be free from any detention or inspection, and promptly delivered to the persons addressed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] communications [illegible] [illegible] shall [illegible] [illegible] the expiration of a proper period to collect their delivery, be reciprocally returned without charge to the Post-Office Department of the despatching country; but newspapers and all other articles of printed matter which cannot be delivered to their address shall not be returned, but remain at the disposal of the receiving country.

ART. VII. The Post Departments of the United States and of Venezuela reciprocally engage to grant each to the other the gratuitous conveyance across their respective territories of all correspondence which shall be exchanged in closed mails with any countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries, provided always that such conveyance shall be effected by the ordinary means of mail conveyance in use, and that the countries taking the benefits of such gratuitous service shall reciprocally accord the like privilege of free transit across their respective territories. The privilege is also accorded to each administration of sending an agent, at its own expense, in charge of mails in transit. The further privilege is accorded of a free transfer of closed mails in the posts and harbors of the respective countries from one vessel to another, in continuance of their conveyance to final destination.

ART VIII. Correspondence of all kinds which either department shall despatch to the other for the purpose of being thence forwarded in its mails to another country of destination to which prepayment is optional, shall be subject to the rates established by Article III. of this convention, added to the interior rate in force beyond the frontier of the forwarding country, so that only one interior rate shall be received by the forwarding department.

ART. IX. The correspondence between each government and its legation near the other, and that of the latter with the former, shall be conveyed to its destination free of postage, and with all the precautions which both governments may find necessary for its inviolability and security.

ART. X In case any change or amendment in the provisions of this convention shall be desired by either party, the same may be proposed by such party; and when the details thereof have been agreed to and approved by both parties this convention shall be considered as changed or amended accordingly.

ARTICLE XI. This convention shall take effect from a day to be fixed by the two Post Departments and shall continue in force until abrogated by mutual consent or until one of the two Post Departments shall have given to the other a previous notice of one year of its intention to abrogate the same.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1865, and at Caracas on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1866.

[L. S.] W. DENNISON,
Postmaster-General.
[L. S.] J. M. ALVAREZ LUGO,
Minister of Internal Improvements.

POSTAL CONVENTION

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA.

ARTICLE I An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the United States of America and Guatemala, by the ordinary routes of communication via the Isthmus of Panama the government of the United States to be at the expense of the sea transportation thereof between New York and Aspinwall, and between San Francisco and Panama; provided the same can be secured by the compensation allowed by law; and the government of Guatemala to be at the expense of the isthmus transportation thereof, and also of the sea transportation between Panama and Guatemala.

ART II. New York and San Francisco shall be the exchange offices on the side of the United States, and Guatemala city the office of exchange on the side of Guatemala, for all mails transmitted between the two countries under this arrangement.

ART. III. All mail matter transmitted in either direction between the respective offices of exchange shall be forwarded in closed bags or pouches under seal, addressed to the corresponding exchange office; and the United States consul and resident mail agent at Panama, New Granada, is hereby designated as the agent of the two governments for receiving

(Cont'd on Page 4)

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JANUARY 15.....1870.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE.

A report to the effect that Gen Devin and the other officers who have served in Arizona for the past two, three and four years, are to be removed, has found its way here and is now pretty generally credited. This change, we understand, is about to be made with a view to the destribution of equal justice among the various army officers; it being looked upon as an injustice to throw so much active duty upon the shoulders of the few engaged in fighting Indians in Arizona while the large majority distributed throughout the States, are almost if not obsolutely unemployed. Now we will not undertake to question the equity of this project for we consider that it is justice itself; but it appears to us that it is a matter in which it would be advisable and judicious to consult individual preferdnce. We are of the opinion that there are but few military officers serving in Arizona who would not prefer to remain here, to face every danger and encounter every privation rather than exchange this life of excitement for the comparative monotony and routine labors of garrison duty even in New York Harbor. We are very well aware that it is not in every instance consistent with the good of the service to conform to the wishes of military officers serving in any particular department for the purpose of effecting their distribution accordingly, nor has the government ever adopted such a policy; but in the case of the officers serving in Arizona this policy might, we think, be advantageously adopted Gen Devin, commanding the Southern sub-district has shown more tact in conducting a campaign against the Apaches than we have been able to observe in any of his predecessors, and having had the advantage of very considerable experience since he assumed command here, is certainly more capable of conducting a successful war against the Indians of Arizona than an inexperinced officer from the States could be.

The success which has attended the several expeditions under Col Barnard, Col Green Lieutenant Winters, and others, has proved conclusively that experience is a very important ingredient in the material required to conduct successful war against the Apaches The officers named were not always so successful as they have been of late. It needed experience in this peculiar kind of warfare to render them successful; they have had this experience and the result is that they are every day becoming more and more successful. Now if (and contrary to their wishes) these officers be removed it will be readily understood that those who are to take their places will have much to learn before they can be of equal service.

These considerations have not escaped the watchful and far-seeing people of Southern Arizona and we are pleased to see that an effort is being made to have the officers at present serving in Arizona retained. With a view to the accomplishment of this object a petition to be presented in Congress is being considered by many of our leading citizens. It has already been drawn up; and, we are satisfied, will be signed by every citizen to whome it may be presented. In the following words it very clearly represents the advantages which the troops now in this Territory have over all others who might take their place without having had previous experience:

"Brevet Brig. Gen. Devin, the present Commander, and the officers and troops serving under him have, after a number of years, but just commenced to familiarize themselves with the Apache country, its general topographical features and the mode of warfare, pursued in operating effectually against them This experience has been acquired not only at the cost of considerable energy and skill but at considerable peril and loss of life. The scouting parties organized to enable the commanding General while chastiseing the enemy to make himself acquainted with their passes, routes, and immediate country are some of the features of the present organization, and most important ones. The actual, familiar acquaintance with the traveled routes, the general features of the country, the Indian method of attack and retreat, the trails and passes, whether they are adapted to cavalry or Infantry service, the rancheries and towns, and other places, whether temporary or permanently occupied, are all within the real tangible, experience the command has gained during the past year."

After referring to the several recent ravages by Indians and the unceasing efforts of Gen. Devin and the force operating under him to repel these attacks, the Memorial concludes as follows:

We most earnestly entreat you to reconsider this momentous matter as it involves interests of serious import not only to ourselves, but to our Government and the people at large. The immense expense which has attended the schooling of both officers and soldiers would all be to no purpose, and the money expended obsolutely sacrificed, as it apears to us, for no good, or satisfactory reason. Years must necessarily elapse before new troops can be placed upon equal footing of efficiency with the present old ones; and in the meanwhile, we, with our families, avocations, and industrial pursuits would be at the mercy of a daring and most desperate hostile Indian race.

THAT INTERVIEW.

We notice that several of the New York papers have been induced by Governor Safford to take a lively interest in the affairs of this Territory. Elsewhere will be seen some extracts from the *Journal of Commerce;* and we give below an extract from a long article by a reporter of the *Herald*, headed, "Interview with Governor A. P. K. Safford—Life in Arizona Territory—A Land of Milk and Honey—Terrible Outrages by the Apache—Apathy of the Government."

The Governor, in this interview with the reporter says in substance: That the Apache lives entirely by plunder that he is fleet of foot and only fights in ambush where he murders the unsuspecting traveller, whom, if he take alive, he puts to torture; that they have exterminated a people who once inhabited this country and of whom nothing is known except shapeless ruins which point woefully to their destruction; that the military force in the Territory is insufficient to protect its inhabitants—there being only 1500 Soldiers while the Apaches number 20,000; that overtures of peace with the Apache would be useless because if made they would be broken at their pleasure and new outrages again committed. The article further says—in the language of the reporter.—

Reporter—To accomplish the object sought by the inhabitants of Arizona that of arresting the devastation of the Indians what military force do you think would be required?

Governor Stafford—About three thousand cavalry and one thousand infantry. It is the opinion of military men that such a force would within a year eradicate the difficulty.

Reporter—The land of Arizona is said to be exceedingly fertile

Governor Stafford—You are right, indeed, sir. The country is very rich, possesses the best of grazing, nutritious grasses and every variety of corn I tell you, if we were free from the annoyances of the Indians we could supply the world. The varieties are very extensive. The arable land produces two crops a year—one crop of wheat, barley and oats, and afterwards a crop of corn. The country has two rainy seasons, the result being most advantageous, In fact there is produced a glorious variety—any thing that is raised in any of the zones. But what is the use of it? The inhabitants—a brave, whole souled, industrious people—are daily harrassed, to say nothing of the direful calamities that daily occur. It is stimated that within the last eighteen months one-ninth of the adult population of Pima have been murdered, wounded or made captives of.

Reporter—May I inquire whether any provocation is not given to the depredators you complain of. You know, sir of course, that there are two sides to a story.

Governor Stafford—Provocation! Why, certainly not. The most earnest efforts to secure peace have proved ruitless. Moreover, they are most merciless in their diabolical cruelties. for instance, when they secure a few captives they celebrate the event they secure a few captives they celebrate the event in the woods with barbarous festivities. The tribes assemble together for two or three days, the victims meanwhile being publicly exposed to the vilest tortures. They are then slowly put to death. I have referred to the great wealth of Arizona, and I should have mentioned the fact that it is exceedingly rich in minerals, The mountains abounding in gold and silver; but the efforts of the industrious in striving to develop the mines are completely paralized. There is one mine, perhaps the richest on the Pacific coast, called the Vulture mine, but so great have been the dangers attending its development, consequent upon the atrocities of the Apaches, that it has almost been abandoned. The rains taking the ore have constantly been attacked. Indeed, very recently seventy two mules and their drivers were killed.

Reporter—Does not the military force offer any protection?

Governor Stafford—Oh, certainly, and does its very utmost, but, as I said before, it is inadequate. The farmer who till field is obliged to carry a rifle, while his wife remains at home to take care of the house. A reign of terror exists nearly all the time."

Every word uttered by the Governor is true. There is no safety here to warrant the pursuit of any enterprise. Seldom indeed does a day pass without bringing news of some fresh depredation—of robbery, or of murder and torture. Since the Governor's interview, referred to, three or four parties, in this county alone, have been murdered by these Indians. Let the people of the Territory be thankful to Governor Safford for his efforts to relieve them of the murderous Apache, and co-operate with him and our energetic Delegate, Governor McCormick in their efforts to relieve us from our mortal enemy.

"Protection Badly Wanted for Arizona."

Under this head the *Journal of Commerce* has an article upon the condition of Arizona—rendered direful through the unceasing ravages by Indians. The article referred to has had its origin in the revelations made by Governor Safford regarding the Apache Indians, since his arrival at Washington. It very truly remarks:—

"Of all the American Indian tribes, the Apaches are indisputably the worst. They are monsters of revenge and cruelty, practising refinements of torture upon captives compared with which the worst horrors of the Spanish inquisition were mild."

After referring to the many depredations which, during past years, have spread dismay among the settlers, and pointing to the inevitable result providing the government continue to look with indifference upon continued ravages it concludes as follows:—

It is the belief of Governor Safford and of other Arizonans competent to form an opinion on the subject, that one year of earnest military operations with four thousand troops would suffice to break the power of the Apaches and terrorize them into submission. The attempt should be made. there is a manifest incongruity in expending millions of dollars to buy new lands that we do not want and refusing to expend a reasonable sum to make territory that we already have, and that is worth having, habitable by civilized beings and a source of a great revenue to the country. The regular troops, it is hardly necessary to say, would be auxiliary to the efforts of the citizens of Arizona, who have hitherto, with their limited resources, done the best part of the fighting."

The *Courier Journal's* "Round-About" speaking of the order relative to army officers stationed in cities East giving place to those on the frontiers, says:—

"There are a set of offices who by virtue of family or political influence have always managed to get all of the soft places going. They monopolize all of the good berths in Washington and are everlastingly on some "fancy duty." The order contemplated, and which will be issued, remedies this evil and makes these "carpet knights" take their turn in trudging after the Indians and doing other thankless and disagreeable duties * * * Their puny brains have become ossified in the dull routine of mere department duty, and the result is that other men are enduring their hardships on the frontier. A clean sweep should be made of all these military barnacles, and an opportunity given them of developing their military genius on the plains. * * * A howl of indignation will come up from the young military lady killers stationed in New York, Baltimore, and elsewhere, against the order. The belles will wring their hands in despair, but Adonis, Narcissus, and Captain Jinks must pack their traps and "off to the wars again," to take their chances of losing their scalps, rich in Hiperion curls."

This Article, however sarcastic, yet, beyond a doubt, conveys a pretty correct idea of the class of men about to take the places of the hardy, experienced veterans now winning distinction in Arizona. Ye gods! what a jubilee the Noble Red will have when he discovers this.

NOTICE!

In the matter of the estate of Samuel Brown, deceased. } Probate Court Pima County. Arizona Territory.

Know all men that on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1870, E. N. Fish, administrator of said estate, makes application to this court for an order to sell the property, real and personal, of said deceased at private sale, at the appraised value thereof. All parties interested are hereby notified that the hearing of said application or petition is set for the 18th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock of said day, at the Court room of said court, in the town of Tucson, and they must then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why such order shall not be granted.

By order of the Court.
F. H GOODWIN,
February 8, 1870. 1 Clerk.

NOTICE!

In the matter of the Estate of Lewis Anthony, deceased. } Probate Court, Pima County. Arizona Territory

Know all men by these presents that on this 7th day of February, A. D. 1870, M. L. Stiles, administrator of said estate, has presented a petition to this court asking that a sale of the perishable property of the estate of said deceased be ordered by this Court. Therefore, Thursday the 17th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m. is set apart for the hearing of said petition; and all persons interested are notified then and there to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said order should not be granted.

By order of the Court
1 F. H. GOODWIN,
February 8, 1870. Clerk.

NOTICE!

In the Matter of the Estate of Samuel Brown deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned, at his Store in Tucson, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice; after which outstanding claims will for ever be debarred.

E. N. FISH,
Tucson, A. T., Administrator,
February 8th, 1870. f12,8t

TUCSON BREWERY!

BY

SALES & SMITH.

North side Convent Street, near Camp Lowell.

The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter constantly on hand. tf

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Office Superintendent Indian Affairs,
ARIZONA CITY, A. T., January 25th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS in quadruplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on Saturday, February 19th, 1870, for supplying the following articles, viz:—

Twenty-four thousand (24,000) pounds, net, of Flour, of standard, superfine quality.

Eighteen thousand (18,000) pounds net, of Beans of good, merchantable quality.

Nine thousand (9,000) pounds, net, Barley, of good, merchantable quality.

Eighteen thousand (18,000) pounds, net, Beef Cattle, fit for immediate slaughter and issue.

Bids will be received for the whole, or for each article separately, at the option of the bidders.

Delivery of the supplies will be required as follows, viz:—

Flour, Beans and Barley, either at Arizona City or the Colorado Reservation, A. T, about March 15th, April 15th and May 15th, 1870, one-third each, depending upon the trips of the steamer up the Colorado river.

The Beef Cattle on the Colorado River Reservation, not before March 10th, or later than March 15th, 1870, and subject to the following conditions, viz:—

Not to weigh over five hundred pounds, net, per head; to be weighed, if practicable, and from the live weight of the animal thus ascertained, the net weight to be determined by deducting therefrom fifty per centum. If weighed not to be fed or watered for nine hours previously. If impracticable to weigh on scales, the herd to be separated and quartered into three equal lots according to their apparent weight, as heavy, medium, and light cattle; an average animal selected from each lot, killed and dressed as prescribed by the U. S Army Regulations, and the average net weight of the three animals thus selected, killed and dressed, to be accepted as the average net weight of the herd. The examination and determination of the acceptability and net weight of the Beef Cattle to be by a board composed of the Special Indian Agent on duty on the Reservation, an officer of the army selected by said Agent, and a person selected by the Contractor,

Prices will be stated in U. S. gold coin, expressed in writing as well as in figures.

Payment will be made by Legal Tender checks, on Asst. Treasurer of the U. S., San Francisco, at the latest selling quotations available on date of payment, upon receipt of a Certificate from the agent on duty on the reservation stating the supplies have been received and are of the required quantity and quality.

Two responsible sureties must be named and must certify on the bids their willingness to go bond in the sum of fifty per centum of the value of the Contract.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each article, and to reject any, or all bids.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Indian Supplies."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Bvt. Colonel U. S. A.,
Superintendent.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

FEBRUARY 12.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

LISINSKY's store building on Main street, for the past two months undergoing repairs, is now almost completed and promises to be one of the largest business houses in the city.

HYMENEAL:—Don Manuel Martinas, an enterprising young man yet in his teens, married a blushing senorita several years younger than himself, on Saturday. This is moral courage personified."

BISHOP SALPOINTE arrived from Las Cruces last week. He left Tucson about a year ago, has been to France, and it was while there that he was ordained Bishop. He will take up his residence here.

ON EXHIBITION :—The Scalp of the Indian killed by Col. Barnard, upon whom was found Col. Stone's gold bar, is on exhibition at Charley Brown's Saloon. The hair is glossey and beautiful, and the ears are decorated by pendant brass buttons.

MR COLDWELL, an old resident of Southern Arizona, a sober and industrious person, and a printer, left his room, on Monday night, while delerious and has not since been heard from. He is supposed to have went to the mountains, there lost his way and perished. He was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio.

MAILS:—If our mails were not up to the standard of regularity in every instance we would certainly not hesitate to denounce them as irregular, and the contractors as negligent and incapable; so, it is only justice, seeing that they continue like clock-work, despite every effort on the part of Cachise and his savages to render them otherwise, to say that the mail arr[illegible] hands of the present contractors, constitute about the most stable government institution in the Territory.

Regular mails are a comfort, a luxury, a convenience worth contending for.

COL. J. G. LEE, A. Q. M. U. S. A., ordered to relieve A. Q. M. Capt G. C. Smith, arrived on Wednesday, accompanied by Col. Morrow, Pay-master. He brought with him a complement of clerks. Capt. Smith will go East after the business of "turning over" shall have been completed. His departure will be much regretted by his numerous friends and we will venture to predict that he will leave behind him a record as stainless as ever left by any Q. M. in the Army.

Z., by the aid of a ladder climbed to the giddy summit of his store, drove a huge steel spike into the wall, away up there, and suspended therefrom a glass lantern not quite as large as a hogshead. The light which shoots out from this is so intense that no chicken in any part of town ever goes to roost until Z. extinguishes his lamp, about 10 o'clock p. m. The Papago chief looks on with evident terror, and exclaims *chee ooh, teh uk uk tse, kohoso-oo-uh ceh-oh !* which, as all our readers very well know signifies that the Great Spirit has got the "blues," and in his displeasure sent down Z. with his lantern to establish perpetual day in order to punish the Papagoes and "Tame Apaches" for having kept irregular hours during the past month.

INDIAN RAVAGES :—A letter from Florence dated February 4th brings us accounts of fresh depredations by Indians in that section. On the 1st inst, a man named Diego Campio, while on his way from Florence to Camp McDowell with a train of three wagons, laden with barley, was attacked by a large troop of Indians and instantly killed. Mr Campio when found had 44 arrows in various parts of his body besides a bullet wound which penetrated his brain. The sacks were emptied upon the ground and carried off; the mules were likewise all captured.

One day later a band of Indians made a decent upon the settlement on Salt river. The particulars of this affair we have not learned; it being stated briefly that the settlers were prepared and that a hand-to-hand fight ensued. It is seldom, indeed, that the Apache dares to engage in open combat; and we trust that in this instance he paid dearly for his temerity.

From Camp Crittenden we have information of a recent invasion by a party of greasy pillagers, members of the Lo family. On the 31st ult. they endeavored to get the stock of A. Rickman who was camped about a mile from the post. The herder discovered and fired at them and then retreated "in good order." The Apaches returned the fire and rushed upon the herd but were so hotly pursued by the teamsters, who had now rallied to the spot, that they were obliged to leave the spoil and save themselves. Thus foiled in this attempt they went down the river to the Ranch of Wm. Morgan and thence carried off three mules belonging to W. J. Osborne. Troops were despatched after when on the following morning and up to last accounts were yet absent.

MR. GOLDBERG returned from Prescott on Wednesday. His presence at that town about contract time created quite a sensation; the inhabitants flocking to see the Tucson elephant, to ascertain how seemed to enjoy the almost arctic breezes of their cloud-capped village. Mark their astonishment upon seeing, instead of, (as they expected), an individual of giant proportions with a halo of southern sunshine around his head, a modest-looking business man, making no pretentions to fashion or foppery, with no other ornament about his person than a heavy gold chain suspended from his vest, who quieted their fears by assuring them that he did not come for the purpose of taking that advantage which his affairs at the south warranted, but simply in the capacity of one willing to speculate to their interests. The character of his bids has not disproved his avowel.

GAMES:—"Faro," "Monte," Poker," "seven up" and every other game ever introduced in any part of the universe may now be met with among the "boys" here in Tucson. Go into any saloon, at any hour between 7 and 12 o'clock, p. m, and the next thing that will soften your nature after you have recovered from the influence of the bartender's bewitching smile which almost converts you into a mass of the butter of human felicity, will be the comtemplative appearance of several good-looking specimens of ye of the "Tiger," each sitting opposite an immense pile of greenbacks, gold, silver, and "checks" and at times inviting you by a benign expression of countenance, if not by actual request, to come "down in time and make your game"; and very many do come "down in time". The operator, however, while he jirks the cards in every possible direction, all the time keeping right on talking—to no one in particular carefully avoids "coming to the point" by saying "heads I win; tails you lose," and the result is that the "Tiger" keeps on gaining victory after victory until his assailants, who would fain jirk out his eye teeth are, (financially considered) stretched *hors de combat*.

"COOL" :—A Gentleman called at our office one night last week and imformed us, in language which could not be mistaken, that we were the dupe or monthpiece of somebody; flinging dark hints that his sagacity told him so, and hints still darker regarding the mysterious somebody. Now, we did not, upon hearing this accusation, talk pistol as one might suppose, nor did we invite him to "take a drink" as we should certainly have done had we had any of the "ardent" on hand. Such wonderful audacity and surpassing impudence are not to be found in the possession of every man; and, after all, we rather like the individual who has courage and independence of character sufficient to influence him to speak his mind thus freely—even though he be mistaken. We will, however, state, for the edification of this gentleman and the guidance of all others, that we are not, and never have been under the control of any clique, party, or individual. Thus far we have ever spoken freely, independently and in accordance with our own views; and should we at any time find ourselves circumscribed by causes which will render it impossible for us to continue this course we shall not hesitate to surrender our position to some person better qualified to act a secondary part.

Notice.

OFFICE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
TUCSON, A. T., February 9th, 1870.

Persons who own lot in the town of Tucson upon which are uncovered wells, or holes, so deep as to endanger the life and limb of any person who might happen to fall into them, are directed to enclose such lots or to cover up such wells or holes. If these instructions be not complied with by property-holders the work will be done by direction of the Board and the property held responsible for the cost thereof.

By order of the Board of Supervisors
F. H. GOODWIN,
4 Recorder.

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.
Tucson, A. T.
OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

NOTICE!

In the Matter of the Estate of J. F. Stone, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to R. M. Crandal, at his office, in Tucson, county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice; after which on standing claims will for ever be debarred.

GEO. STONE.
Tucson, A. T. Administrator.
Jan. 10, 1870. 8t

NOTICE!

In the matter of the Estate of Robert Cavanaugh, deceased. | In the Probate Court, county of Yuma, A. T.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator upon the estate of Robert Cavanaugh, deceased, Notice is hereby given to all parties having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within one year after the date hereof, at my office in Arizona City.

Done at Arizona City, County of Yuma and Territory of Arizona on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1868.

W. H. FORREST.
Administrator.

Notice!!

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of Goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on the Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travellers, at reduced prices.

TULLY & OCHOA & Co.
Jan. 15th 1870. tf

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS.

LORD & WILLIAMS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of

General Merchandise

INCLUDING

Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, Cigars Tobacco, etc., etc.,

And everything necessary to make up a Complete Assortment for a

First Class Wholesale Store,

Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.

CALL at our new store, Corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine our goods and prices.

THOS. P. DUFFICY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, A. T.
ja22tf

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, A. T.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territ'y

J. E. McCAFFREY.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.
aug4;67 tf

F. M. HODGES,
MAIN STREET
TUCSON, A. T.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st '69

CASH STORE!

GOLDBERG & CO.
North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description as adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.
—also—
A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and he best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**
—likewise—
A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.
2n1

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.
San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.
We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.
COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.
All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is
ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.
"Live and Let Live,"
is our motto. Our terms are
CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot
Unprecedentedly Low for cash
HOOPER, WHITING & CO.
Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

E. N. Fish, Tucson. S. Silverberg, San Francisco.
Jos. Collingwood, Florence.

E. N. FISH, & CO.
Main Street, Florence, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Have constantly on hand a large and well-selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc, etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.
We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. tf

PIONEER MILLS!

W. BICHARD, & CO

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory.
January 22. 1870. tf.

the bags or pouches at that port from either direction and despatching them to their respective destinations.

The mail bags or pouches despatched from or addressed to the United States exchange offices of New York shall comprise the correspondence originating in or destined for the Atlantic States and Territories; and the bags or pouches despatched *from or* addressed to the United States exchange office at San Francisco, shall comprise the correspondence originating in or destined for the Pacific States and territories.

ART. IV. No accounts shall be kept between the Post-Office Departments of the two countries on the correspondence exchanged between them; but each country shall levy, collect, and retain its own postage only, at the following rates, viz:—

1st. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on each letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce (avoirdupois; in weight, addressed to or received from Guatemala, shall be 10 cents; and the postage to be charged in Guatemala on each letter or parcel of like weight, addressed to or received from the United States, shall be two reals, or twenty-five cents U. S. Currency, and each additional weight of half an ounce, or less than half an ounce, shall be charged an additional rate of ten cents in the United States and two reals in Guatemala.

2d. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on newspapers, unsealed circulars, and other descriptions of printed matter addressed to or received from Guatemala, shall be two cents on each newspaper or unsealed circular, and one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce, on pamphlets, periodicals, books and other kinds of printed matter addressed to or received from the United States, shall be at the rate of 3 cents (1 cuartillo) per ounce, or fraction of an ounce; provided that no book, bound or unbound, weighing over two pounds (avoirdupois) shall be admitted in the mails at less than full letter rate of postage as hereinbefore described.

Newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, books, and other articles of printed matter, must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends, and are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations.

ART. V. The Post-Office Departments of the two countries shall reciprocally return to each other, unopened and without charge, every three months, or more frequently if practicable, all dead letters which from any cause may not be delevered to their addresses in the country to which they were sent.

ART. VI. This arrangement shall go into operation on the first day of September, 1862 It may be modified from time to time by mutual agreement of the Post-Office Departments of the two countries; and it is to be continued in force until annulled by mutual consent, or by either Post-Office Department, after the expiration of three months' previous notice to the other of its intention to annul the same.

Done in Duplicate and signed at Washington on the 16th day of July, 1862, and at Guatemala city on the 4th day of June, 1862.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General. ANTO ANDREU, P. M. G., *ad int.*

Approved: ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Approved: RAFAEL CARRERA.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD. P. DE AYCINENA.
Washington, July 16, 1862.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.
jn12.tf SAML. BOSTICK

LUNCHES

AT THE PIONEER BREWERY AND AGENCY

consisting of

Sandwiches, Schwitzer Cheese, Holland Herring Anchovies, Potato Salad, Pickles, etc., etc.

ADAMSVILLE SALOON!

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class accommodations and every class of refreshments. ja22tf

PIONEER BREWERY.

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER
Constantly on hand.
A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.
Marc 14, 1869—11-tf.

E N. FISH, Tucson. S. SILVERBERG San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies or Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.
Jan. 1, '69. 32

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.
Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line done with promptness and dispatch.
SWEENY & ETCHEL Proprietors
Jan. 1st, '69

P. R. Tully. Estevan Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Jan. 1st 1869.

HIRAM S. STEVENS. SAMUEL HUGHES

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected took of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES

and all kinds of necessary articles, for

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS
Direct from San Francisco.

which we propose to sell to all at the very

LOWEST PRICES

at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.
Jan1, 1869.

B. F. ROUNT EE, Forwarding and Commission merchant
GUAYMAS, SONORA, MEXICO.

Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods with quick dispatch. Respectfully refers to

LORD & WILLIAMS, E. N. FISH & Co.
GOODWIN & SANDERS, HON. J. B. ALLEN
CHAS. T. HAYDEN, TULLY & OCHOA.
of Tucson, A. T

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the west figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,
East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF, Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF, Alnuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA AND SONORA PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

NOTICE.

Abraham Lyon vs. William W. Mills. } In the District Court, of the First Judicial District, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona.

To William W Mills, defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you and to serve a copy of your answer on J. E. McCaffry, plaintiff's attorney, at his office in the town of Tucson, County of Pima, and territory of Arizona, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service, if served within the County; if served out of the County, but within the District, thirty days if out of the District, sixty days.

If you fail to answer the complaint within the time above specified judgment by default will be taken against you by the plaintiff for the sum of four hundred and forty-four 94-100 dollars, together with the costs of this action.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District court of the First Judicial District, this 27th day of November A. D. 1869.

SEAL

OSCAR BUCKALEW
Clerk District Court.
jl,9t

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, County of Pima.

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c., and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Solomon Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys and having given bond as required by law and the order of same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 15th 1869
JOHN B ALLEN
Agent and
Territorial Treasurer
m12—

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons are warned against trespassing upon the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINING Co. Work will be resumed on said property as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify. Said property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the said property will be settled upon presentation of same. And we respectfully call upon our friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct 6, '69

SOUTHERN OVERLAND
U. S. MAIL.

A Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe on the East, El Paso and San Antonio, Texas, and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line to Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line to any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

Tucson, A. T.
DAVIS & BARELLA.
2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

NEW GOODS!

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

—AT THE—

SUTLER STORE.

CAMP BOWIE, (Apache Pass.)

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1870. No 6.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to th interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year $7,00
One copy, six months..... $4.00
One copy for three months..... 2.00
Single numbers, each 25
Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

POSTAL CONVENTION

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG CHINA.

Articles of agreement between the Post Office Department of the United States and the General Post Office at Hong Kong.

For the purpose of establishing and regulating the interchange of mails between the United States and Hong Kong and dependent Chinese ports, by means of the direct line of United States mail packets plying between San Francisco and Hong Kong, *via* Yokohama in Japan, it is agreed between the Post Office Department of the United States and the Post Office Department of Hong Kong:

ARTICLE I. The Post offices of New York and San Francisco shall be the United States offices of exchange, and the General Post Office at Hong Kong the office of exchange of the colony of Hong Kong for all mails transmitted under this arrangement.

ART. II. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the colony of Hong Kong, by means of United States mail packets, plying between San Francisco and Hong Kong, comprising letters, newspapers and prices current originating and posted in the United States, and addressed to and deliverable in Hong Kong and those Chinese ports with which the Hong Kong post office has postal relations, including the ports of Canton, Amoy. Swatow, and Foochow, and vice versa, of correspondence orriginating and posted in Hong Kong and the Chinese ports above designated, and addressed to and deliverable in the United States.

ART III. The postage to be levied and collected at the office of mailing in the United States, upon letters, newspapers, and prices current, destined for Hong Kong and the above designated Chinese ports, with which Hong Kong has postal connections, shall be ten cents per single rate of half an ounce or under on letters, and two cents each on newspapers and prices current; and the postag to be levied and collected at Hong Kong and dependent Chinese ports, on corrispondence orrignating in those ports and destined to the United States, shall be eight cents per single rate of half an ounce or under on letters, and two cents on each newspaper or price current. No postal accounts shall be kept between the respective postal department upon the corrispondence exchanged between them under this arrangement, but each department shall deliver the correspondence which it receives from the other free of all postage charge, that is to say, the Hong Kong post department agrees to deliver without charge all letters, newspapers, and prices current, brought by the United States mail packets, addressed to Hong Kong and, also, to forward without charge all such letters, newspapers, &c., as are address d to the Chinese ports abov named, south of shanghae, and the United States postal department, on its side, agrees to deliver without charge all letters, newspapers, &c., originating in Hong Kong, or the ports mentioned, and forwarded by said packets addressed to and deliverable in the United States. All letters, newspapers, &c., despatched by either office to the other, under this arrangement, shall be plainly stamped, with the words "paid," in red ink, on the right-hand upper corner of the face of the address and shall also bear the stamp of the mailing exchange office on their face, and that of the receiving exchange office on their back.

ART IV. The postal departments of the United States and of Hong Kong shall each return to the other, monthly, or as frequently as their regulations will allow, all letters, newspapers, &c., without claim, which cannot for any cause be delivered.

ART V. An exchange of mails shall also take place between the United States postal agency at Yokohama, Japan, and the Hong Kong Post Office, by means of United States mail packets, comprising correspondence originating in Japan and addressed to Hong Kong and the Chinese ports above designated, and vice versa, correspondence originating in Hong Kong and dependent Chinese ports and addressed to Japan subject to the same terms and conditions as these established by Article III. of this convention, with respect to the correspondence exchanged between the United States and Hong Kong and dependent Chinese ports.

ART VI. All letters, newspapers, and prices current intended to be forwarded from Hong Kong to the United States by the direct line of United States mail packets running between San Francisco and Hong Kong must be specially addressed to be forwarded by that route.

ART VII. The two postal departments may bp mutual consent make such detailed regulations as shall be found necessary to carry out the objects of this arrangement, such regulations to be terminable at any time on a reasonable notice by either office.

ART VIII. This convention shall come into operation the first day of November, 1867. and ahall be terminable at any time on a notice by either office of six months.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of the
[L. S.] Post Office Department this twelfth day of November, 1867.

ALEX. W. RANDELL.
Post master-General.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the colony of Hong Kong, at Victoria herein, this tenth day of August, 1867.

[L. S.] RICHARD GRAVES MAC DONNELL,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

I hereby approve the aforgoing convention, and in testimony thereof
[L. S.] I have caused the seal of the United States to affixed.

By the President: ANDREW JOHNSON.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Secretary of State.
Wahington, November 12, 1867.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT to promote the reconstruction of the State of Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the governor of the State of Georgia be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed, forthwith, by proclamation, to summon all persons elected to the general assembly of said State, as appears by the proclamation of George G. Meade, the general commanding the military district including the State of Georgia, dated June twenty fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to appear on some day certain, to be named in said proclamation, at Atlanta in said State; and thereupon the said general assembly of said State shall proceed to perfect its organization in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That when the members so elected to said senate and house of representatives shall be convened, as aforesaid, each and every member and each and every person claiming to be elected as a member of said senate or house of representotives shall, in addition to taking the oaths required by the constitution of Georgia, also take and subscribe and file in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Georgia one of the following oaths or affirmations, namely: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I have never held the office, or exercised the duties of, a senator or representative in Congress, nor been a member of the legislature of any State of the United States, nor held any civil office created by law for the administration of justice in any States or under the laws of the United States, nor held any office in the military or naval service of the United States, and thereafter engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or gave aid or comfort to its enemies, or rendered, exapt in consequence of direct physical force, any support aid, to any insurrection or rebellion against the United States, nor held any office under, or given any support to, States, levying war against the United States. So help me God, (or on the pains and penalties of perjury, as the case may be.)" Or the following oath or affirmation, namely: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I have been relieved, by act of the Congress of the United States, from disability as provided for by section three, of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. So help me God (or on the pains and penalties of perjury, as the case may be.)" Which oath or affirmation, when so filed, shall be entered on record by the secretary of state of the State of Georgia, and said oath or affirmation, or a copy of the record thereof, duly certified by said secretary of state, shall be evidence in all courts and places. And every person claiming to be so elected, who shall refuse or decline neglect or be unable to take one of said oaths or affirmations above provided, shall not be admitted to a seat in said senate or house of representatives, or on a participation in the proceedings thereof but shall be deemed ineligible to such seats.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person claiming to be elected to said senate or house of representatives, as aforesaid, shall falsely take either of said oaths or affirmations above provided, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall suffer the pains and penalties thereof; and may be tried, convicted, and punished therefor by the circuit court of the United States for the district of Georgia, in which district said crime was committed; and the jurisdiction of said court shall be sole and exclusive for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the persons elected, aforesaid, and entitled to compose such legislature, and who shall comply with the provisions of this act, by taking one of the oaths or affirmations above prescribed, shall thereupon proceed, in said senate and house of representatives to which they have been elected respectively, to reorganize said senate and house of representatives, respectively, by the election and qualification of the proper officers of each house.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted. That if any person shall, bp force, violence, or fraud, willfully hinder or interrupt any person or persons elected as aforsaid from taking either of the oaths or affirmations prescribed by this act. or from participating in the proceedings of said senate or house of representatives, after having taken one of said oaths or affirmations, and otherwise complied with this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and may be tried, convicted, and punished therefor by the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of Georgia, in which district said offence shall be committed; and shall be punished thereof by inprisonment at hard labor for not less than two nor more than ten years, in the discretion of the court, and the jurisdiction of said courts shall be sole and exclusive for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That it is hereby declared that the exclusion of any person or persons elected as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, from participation in the proceedings of said senate or house of representatives, upon the ground of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, would be illegal, and revolutionary, and is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That upon the application of the governor of Georgia, the President of the United States shall employ such military or naval forces of the United States as may be necessary to enforce and execute the preceding provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the legislature shall ratify the fifteenth amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States before senators and representatives from Georgia are admitted to seats in Congress.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States
and President of the Senate.

Approved, December 22, 1869.

U. S. GRANT.

AN ACT making appropriations to par tially supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fircal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1870, viz;

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, and contingent expenses there of, fifteen thousand dollars.

For publishing the laws in pamphlet form and in newspapers of the States and Territories and in the city of Washington, thirty-six thousand dollars.

Approved, December 23, 1869.

AN ACT making a temporary appropriation for the prosecution of the work upon the improvement of the Des Moines rapids in the Mississippi River.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to be expended under the direction and superintendence of the Secretary of War, for the purpose of continuing the prosecution of the work upon the improvement of the Des Moines rapids in the Mississippi River, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

Approved, December 23, 1869.

JOINT RESOLUTION relating to steamboats and other vessels owned in the loyal States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to declare the sense of an act intitled 'An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims,'" and so forth, shall not apply to nor be construed to debar the settlement of claims for steamboats or other vessels taken without consent of the owner, or impressed into the military service of the United States, during the late war, in States or parts of States declared in insurrection: *Provided*. That the claimants were loyal at the time their claims originated, and remained loyal thereafter, and were residents of loyal States, and such steamboats or other vessels were in the insurrectionary districts by proper authority, viz: charter, contract, impressment, or in conformity with rules or regulations established dy the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President of the United States.

Approved, December 23, 1869.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

FEBRUARY 19..... .....1870.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

Governor Safford is in Washington; the whole country will knows that Mc Cormick is in Washington: Gen Sharman and the Secretary of War are in Washington, of course; President Grant is in Washington, which is not at all surprising, and The fame of the Apache has reached Washington accompanied by correct accounts of the terrible influence which he exercises here. So it will readily be seen that there in Washington, the persons who have full power to save from the tomahawk of the Apaches us of Arizona who have thus far escaped its terrors, are assembled; while abundant facts to point out the necessity of *prompt action* are already before them, and new ones are being constantly revealed. There was a time when we looked hopefully forward to the present Congress as the one which we believed would adopt measures to settle forever the career of this last methodically hostile tribe of Indians; and let it be hoped that we did not look forward in vain.

The sympathies of the whole country are with us at present, even the N. Y. Sun which, so lately, was the first to misrepresent every report regarding Arizona and to recommend its abandonment on the ground of public economy recently published a lengthy communication from Gov. Safford which, does not more clearly set forth the wonderful resources of Arizona than it does the erronious character of its own former arguments

Under such auspices the present would seem a propostious time to make a grand effort to destroy the last vestige of Savage opposition throughout the territory of the United States; for we contend that the subjugation of the Indians of Arizona, to its every boundary, will necessitate the subjugation of the Indians of New Mexico whose strongholds are, for the greater part, not in New Mexico, but in Arizona, near the New Mexican boundary.) The United efforts of Governor Safford, and Delegate Mc Cormick, in Washington, show that they fully appreciate the importance of the present, as the time destined to settle forever the question of Apache supremacy in Arizona. And they will succeed; right is on our side, and McCormick is not the man to permit Congress in the Departments to become oblivious of the rights and wrongs of the people whom he represents. Safford has a keen perception of things in general, while McCormick is bold, ambitious, and perseverence personified. They are of the class of men who *will accomplish*; and if there exist in Gen. Grant, Congress, or the Departments, a single vulnerable point, such they will soon discover and operate upon. Already they have had an extended interview in Washington, the following brief account of which we clip from the N. Y. Times of January 17th.

"Governor Safford, of Arizona, and delegate McCormick had an extended interview with the President, and also with General Sherman and the Secretary of War, on Saturday, in regard to a more efficient warfare against the Indians in that Territory. Their representations of the present precarious life of the people of Arizona were listened to by General Sherman with much patience, as was also their appeal for more troops, although he could promise them nothing, at least until the new Army bill should be passed. There is a persistant appeal for additional troops in Montana and Arizona and bills to enable these Territories to raise some volunteer regiments are shortly to be introduced in the House."

So it will be seen that General Sherman, by patiently listening to the representations made by our Delegate and Governor, has evinced consciousness of what is going on in Arizona and is about to shake off the apathy engendered by a season of repose after the late civil struggle. The people of Arizona are now hopeful, even more, they are confident that before the 1st of September some decisive measures shall have been adopted which will protect life and property, and promote industry and general improvement. There is no longer a single reason why said measures should not, at once be carried into execution as a prefect understanding regarding Arizona is now established in Washington, whether her wealth, her Indians or her settlers be considered.

The Denver *News* complains that the legislature of Colorado as become somewhat reckless in appropriating money out of the Territorial treasury. As an instance of this it says that a reward of $3,000 dollars is offered to the man who will first bore an artesian well 1000 feet deep. This money will not be regarded by many as mis-appropriated.

FREMONT'S EXPLANATION

The New York Evening Post of Jan 5 having accused Memphis, El Paso & Pacific R. R. Co. of employing fraudulent measures to procure the admission of its bonds to the French Exchange, has elicited from Gen. Fremont a lengthy explanation in the columns of the *Tribune* of of Jan. 10th. This explanation, of course, refutes the statements made by the *Post* and establishes to the satisfaction of every person not blinded by prejudice, that the course pursued by the company has been straightforward and honorable. In this connection it says: "everything relating to the country through which the road lies, and the great commercial results which would follow on its building, were made fully known to the persons with whom they were negotiating. The permision to admit our securities was finally obtained upon the understanding and agreement that this admission should accrue to the advantage of French industry by applying the greater part of the money obtained from the French people to the purchase of iron and engines for the building and operation of the road.

"This opening out of new channels to French trade was thought worthy of the fostering care of the Government. This was the reason, and it was upon this understanding, that our land grant bonds—which show what they are upon their face—were admmitted to quotation and sale. And Contracts were accordingly made for 45,000 tons of iron, and a corresponding number of engines."

In this letter Fremont further contends that the only real trouble which the Company has had was brought about by the bill asking the right of way which twice passed the House of Representatives, having been mistaken for a bill asking for a subsidy and which was subsequently amended to the bill asking the right of way.

As regards the right of way which the company is seeking to obtain from Congress he says there only remains now for Congress to grant a strip across the Territory of New Mexico, 150 miles in length—the rest having been acquired from private corporations.

"We own and control in Arkansas the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. In Texas the Memshis and El Paso Company has fully complied with the conditions of its charter, giving us the ownership and control of the line through that State. In Arizona we have purchased and own the charter of the Arizona Company, of which the line traverses that Territory, and have complied with the conditions of the charter.

In California we have purchased and own the charter, franchise, and property of the San Diego and Gila Southern Pacific and Atlantic Railroad Company, which traverses that State, including 9,000 acres of land in the harbor of San Diego. In the harbor of Norfolk we own over 1,000 acres. In addition to these, contract and arrangements have been made by the Company with other road..

The Marysville *Appeal* speaks as follows of our sister Territory:—

"The expenses of the Government of New Mexico for 1869 were $18,513, and the receipts were only $16,523. The Territory owes about $6,000 There are no improvements there worthy the name, They need enterprise and energy. There is enough of wealth already under good management to make it a rich state in a short time."

As regards the almost total absence of improvements the *Appeal* is sadly mistaken. Energy and enterprise are checked from the same cause which operates against them in Arizona—Indian Hostility.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of January 13th has an article upon the surpassing meanness of the Chicagoans who poured in upon San Francisco via the Pacific railroad last summer. The Elko *Independent* quotes a part of the *Bulletin's* article and then, in a column and a half of the most laughable irony argues in vindication of the Chicago Delegation. The following is a sample of the argument:

'We hear that those Chicago men didn't *scrouge* from want of *arranging* around to get treated (they have worn that dodge out long ago), they went up to the bar, borrowed a tumbler, drew their own bottles from their pockets, poured away and took a drink. There was independence for you!"

The Marysville *Appeal* thinks that it is owing to the scarcity of *important items* that we announced the arrival of a lady from Michigan, a few weeks since. Poor *Appeal*: How ignorant it is of the character of the item deemed important here! Why, Appeal, the presence of Ben. Butler at Marysville, with Brick Pomeroy hanging upon his arm, would not be a greater novelty than has been the presence of an unmarried *American* lady at Tucson.

Letter from Governor Safford.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1870.

EDITOR ARIZONAN:—I notice an extract in the ARIZONAN of December 25th which is likely to create an erronious impression in regard to my views and action toward the Southern Pacific Railroad In a speech I made at Prescott before leaving the Territory I used the following language: "But thanks to kind providence, we can offer to the government and the country at least two routes that are free from winter snows, with easier grades and shorter distance; and here let me say, speaking of the two routes, that I have no choice between them. I believe that they are both feasible and excellent; and I am for both of them. I shall favor the one that has the strongest support in Congress and the surest prospect of being built. Either road will be of incalculable benefit to the whole country; and both roads will be built" If any one says I am a friend to the 32d parallel road, that is true; and if any one says I am a friend to the 35th parallel road, that is equally true; but if any one says I am opposed to either, or any road that will pass through Arizona, it is untrue. It does not matter so much what particular parallel the road follows but it is necessary to the salvation of the country that we have a road through the Territory. Let it run where it may it will bring with it a population that will settle and develop the resorces of the whole country, and will settle our Indian difficulties forever. I think it is bad policy for those interested in either these enterprises to attempt to build up their own by tearing down the other. For my part I say God speed the efforts of the Kansas Pacific R.R. that is now laying the Iron bands from Sheridan towards our Territory; and God speed the efforts of Gen. Fremont & Co, who are now working on the great road from Memphis to El Paso. And may the time soon come when the road will be pointing towards us from San Deigo, and down the Visalia valley. I have no interest in any of these proposed roads except my interest for Arizona I would not throw a straw in the way of any of them, and he who would is an enemy to the best interest of the Territory. I think I may say that Gov. McCormick fully concurs with me in these views.

Respectfully &c
A P K SAFFORD.

The Elko *Independent* tells the following of an *Elk* who visited Arizona:

"Henry Kuhls, formerly of Elko, went to Arizona some months ago, traveled over a large portion of it, and left in disgust. He writes from San Bernardino, January 17th to a friend here; he says: 'I landed here yesterday from that accursed Arizona A meaner country you cannot imagine. There is no work, nothing to eat, half the time out of water and even if you have plenty of money in your pocket, you cannot get anything for it.'

"Arizona has proven a hard-hearted country for most of those who have tried it. The mines of that Territory have never met the expectations of their owners. Hostile Indians have prevented exploration and settlement in the valleys; waterless deserts, and barren mountains are worthless for any purpose; transportation is necessarily expensive, and supplies are held at corresponding figures The testimony of almost every one who goes into Arizona is uniformly against the country Like Mr Kuhls, most men soon return, cursing the day they left the north for the inhospitalities of a country, prooably the poorest on the continent."

To all this it is not necessary to say more than that the sad story is doubtless that of a worthless adventurer. What did he expect to find? Did he come to pick up nuggets, or to help to extract gold and silver from our mountains? Certainly not for the latter, and his little story would seem to indicate that he perched himself upon a mountain somewhere in the neighborhood of Wickenburg, took a "squint" at the surrounding country and then had a cowardly, whipped cur, run howling to California. He is doubtless a member of that class of men who never can accomplish anything. He did not even venture south of the Gila. But there are many just like him. In its comment the *Independent* refers to the testimony of people who visited Arizona as corresponding with the report of the Elkoite under consideration. Well, *we* have known a few men whose reports correspond, and must say that they are among the most good-for-nothing specimens of humanity to be met with in any clime.

What has happened to the San Diego *Bulletin*? Haven't seen its sweet face for weeks.

The United States vs. Policarpio Moreno } In the United States District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona—County of Pima.

To Policarpio Moreno, defendan above named.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the complaint in this action, filed with the clerk of this court, at Tucson, in the county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, within the time hereinafter designated, after the service on you of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service, to wit: if the defendant is served within the county in which this action is brought twenty days; if the defendant is served out of the county, but in the District in which this action is brought, thirty days; in all other cases, forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court, that certain property heretofore belonging to you, seized for violation of the revenue laws of the United States, and more particularly ascribed in said complaint, be condemned and forfeited to the United States.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1870.

{SEAL}

OSCAR BUCKALEW,
Clerk Dist. Court, U. S.

f19t9.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Office Superintendent Indian Affairs,
ARIZONA CITY, A. T., January 25th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS in quadruplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on Saturday, February 19th, 1870, for supplying the following articles, viz:—

Twenty-four thousand (24,000) pounds, net, of Flour, of standard, superfine quality.

Eighteen thousand (18,000) pounds net, of Beans of good, merchantable quality.

Nine thousand (9,000) pounds, net, Barley, of good, merchantable quality.

Eighteen thousand (18,000) pounds, net, Beef Cattle, fit for immediate slaughter and issue.

Bids will be received for the whole, or for each article separately, at the option of the bidder.

Delivery of the supplies will be required as follows, viz:—

Flour, Beans and Barley, either at Arizona City or the Colorado Reservation, A. T., about March 15th, April 15th and May 15th, 1870, one-third each, depending upon the arrival of the steamer up the Colorado river.

The Beef Cattle on the Colorado River Reservation, not before March 10th, or later than March 15th, 1870, and subject to the following conditions, viz:—

Not to weigh over five hundred pounds, net, per head; to be weighed, if practicable, and from the live weight of the animal thus ascertained, its net weight to be determined by deducting therefrom fifty per centum. If weighed not to be fed or watered for nine hours previous. If impracticable to weigh on scales, the cattle to be separated and quartered into three equal lots according to their apparent weight, as heavy, medium, and light cattle; the average animal selected from each lot, killed and dressed as prescribed by the U. S Army Regulations, and the average net weight of the three animals thus selected, killed and dressed, to be accepted as the average net weight of the herd. The examination and determination of the acceptability and net weight of the beef Cattle to be by a board composed of the Special Indian Agent on duty on the Reservation, an officer of the army selected by said Agent, and a person selected by the Contractor.

Prices will be stated in U. S. gold coin, expressed in writing as well as in figures.

Payment will be made by Legal Tender checks, on Asst. Treasurer of the U. S., San Francisco, at the lowest selling quotations available on date of payment, upon receipt of a certificate from the agent on duty on the reservation stating the supplies have been received and to be the required quantity and quality.

Two responsible and solvent persons must certify in writing that the bidder is worthy of confidence, and is bound in the sum of fifty per centum on the value of the Contract.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of any article, or to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Indian Supplies."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Bvt Colonel U. S. A.
Superintendent.

NOTICE!

In the Matter of the Estate of Samuel Brown deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned, at his store in Tucson, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice, after which outstanding claims will for ever be debarred.

E. N. FISH,
Administrator.

TUCSON, A. T.,
February 5th, 1870. f12,8t

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

Mr R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

FEBRUARY 19.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Dr. WARNER who, it will be r membered, was Wounded by Indians about three weeks since, was brought here on unday last escorted by a detachment of Mexican cavalry under command of his son-in law an officer of the Mexican army. His wounds which at first were considered fatal have since been discovered to be of a less serious character. The most dangerous of these is a bullet wound in the right shoulder; the bullet entering the arm near the shoulder fracturing the bone of the arm an escaping behind probably fracturing the *scapula*. The other w unds are two fractures in the right fore-arm and an arrow wound in the l ft wrist.

Dr. Phelps a skillful surgeon is in attendance upon him, and has hopes of his ultimate recovery.

VERNAL;—The breath of spring is again stealing over our woods and fields; nd already they begin to wear the appearance of life and beauty Winter, while nominally it remains is virtually dead and passed away without giving us a single intimation of its presence save by the whitened summits of distant mountains. The season has been the mildest ever whitnessed here by the oldest inhabitant; bright and beautiful throughout; the thermometer seldom falling below temperate during the hours of day and only in a few instances as low as freezing during the hours of night. The weather still continues bright and warm, which, at this season when the Spring rains are due, has set the whole country in an uproar against the "clerk of the weather" for neglecting to give mother earth her periodical shower bath.

LODGED IN JAIL:—About the latter part of last week the money drawer was taken from Mr. F. M. Hodges' counter, and carried off together with its contents some $80 in money, a pistol, and a few receipts. The suspected party was carefully watched, and on Wednesday night got into difficulty with some soldiers and drew a pistol from his pocket which was at once recognized by some bystanders as that stolen from Mr Hodges. He now contends that he has had the pistol for four years, but this question has been satisfactorily settled in the minds of every one as there are half a dozen ready to prove its identity. The individual is at present a boarder in the county hotel and will be held to answer for the double crime

"A LYING SHEET"—It has leaked out that the Department Commander has been instructed to place no confidence on the reports of Indian depredations as published in the ARIZONAN, as a mid newspaper as a "lying sheet." It is alleged that the statements made by us regarding the capture of government teams near Camp Crittenden some time back were false and hence the instruction. We very naturally feel surprised at this as our information was gathered from a very reliable source and was not, when published, contradicted by any one here. We try to publish facts, and feel it an obligation to correct misstatements. In this instance however we do not admit the existance of any, but if we are a "lying sheet" it is strange to the fact was not made known to us ere this and in a direct manner Upon the whole it would appear to us that somebody is mistaken

THE SMALL POX:—This disease is slowly but surely [illegible] through the town; and as it grows older it continues to assume a more malignant character It measures be not immediately adopted to avert its progress the consequences may be more serious In this respect we know of no better method than has been suggested by Dr Warner, he recommends that a temporary hospital (consisting of tents,) be established at a point designated, about three miles from town, and thither to remove every small pox patient for treatment, the services of a competent physician having been secured. The scheme is certainly a good one and would cost less than $2 000; for which sum the ravages of this terrible disease would be cheaply averted

FOUND DEAD:—We mentioned last week the circumstance of a man named Coldwell in a state of delirium left his residence and strayed away from town, and gave it, as our opinion, that he found his way into the mountains and there perished. The particulars, in his case, which we have since learned make up a sad story: He was for some days confined to bed of small pox, and when the desease had reached that stage at which the utmost caution is necessary to the preservation of life, left his room about the fall of night and rambled off toward the southern part of town. He was observed by Mr Foster, who, having never had the disease did not wish to take hold of him for the purpose of bringing him to his room, and consequently informed Mr Fish, one of the supervisors, of his condition. The latter sent a man who overtook him just outside the town and who deceived by his apparently sound condition, gathered from his conversation (in which he stated that he had not the small pox, but an eruption to which he was subject about the time of new moon; and that he was going out to "the ranch" on business,) returned and gave the matter no furthur thought. This story satisfied every inquiry made the following day, regarding Coldwell; and on the second day after the interview his body was found by Mr Jackson already almost entirely devoured by wolves and ravens and only about 100 yards from the spot where he was interviewed two days previous This is the story of a sober, industrious and intelligent young man—one upon whom the world would look as *worthy* to breathe his last in the presence of anxious friends.

IN THE COUNTRY—We called, a few days ago, at the Ranch of Mr Allen and for the first time since we sailed across the Colorado River set eyes upon a scene to awaken recollections of eastern civilization, progress and thrift,

There was the old gentleman himself apparently as much at home as though he was born and had been raised from a boy upon the spot. There was the comfortable parlor with sofa, bureau, library in one corner, writing desk in another, everything in its proper place and an atmosphere of comfort pervading every apartment. Without a hot house and garden are the centre of attraction, and speak enterprise in language not to be mistaken. After viewing other objects of interest among which a smoke-house with about 100 hams hanging ready for suffocation is not the least interesting we helped the old gentleman to dispose of a bottle of champagne, after which we made our best bow, climbed to the back of a hard-looking specimen of the genus *equus* who had just submitted our riding-switch to the action of his digestive organs, pointed said remarkable animal toward the town and stumbled away.

CANDID:—We ask every man, woman, boy girl and baby in the Territory to subscribe for the ARIZONAN. Let it be understood that this request extends to soldiers as well as to citizens. Every business man, whether he be a smuggler, a pick-pocket or a licensed vender of merchandise is requested to send on his advertisement. Help the ARIZONAN along and it will help the country along. The man who feels no pride in seeing his name in print as the conductor of a respectable business has seldom ambition enough to carry him through any undertaking successfully; and if he become rich it is not through bold and far-seeing speculation, but by denying himself the enjoyment of the commonest comforts of life. Read this article over twice or thrice and you cannot fail to admit of its justice; and when you feel so convinced *just enclose a year's subscription to the* WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

A LOVE LETTER; The following effusion of cast love has had its origin either in the cranium, thorax, or pelvis of an unknown stripling in this town The ordinary reader will doubtless conclude that he meditates suicide; but we are of the opinion that it is nothing more than an attack of cruel diarrhea, or perhaps, too much mixed whiskey. Hear him.

"The cold hour will soon be here. O too soon we must part to never meet Again the very thought of which sends a thrill of Dark Despair through out my Soul that makes me impassive with the Power of its intency. Now Miss if you please, take the Import of these few lines as I do for I would like to know that you were Happy while I am miserable I never expect to know what Happiness is again that time has past my bright Star of happiness is set, All the bright antisipating of hopeful youth has fled away into the past and will be but a Kite without formation and I will go sailing about through space like the evil spirrit in Miltons perdiece lost I suppose you have seen and red it."

Now, if the condition of this individual is not even more hopeless than that of the aforesaid "evil spirrit' it is certainly not more hopeful.

Notice.

OFFICE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
Tucson, A. T., February 9 h, 1870.

Persons who own lost in the town of Tucson upon which are uncovered wells, or holes, so deep as to endanger the life and limb of any person who might happen to fall into them, are directed to enclose such lots or to cover up such wells or holes. If these instructions be not complied with by property-holders the work will be done by direction of the Board and the property held responsible for the cost thereof.

By order of the Board of Supervisols
F. H. GOODWIN,
4 Recorders.

NOTICE!

In the Matter of the Estate of J. F. Stone, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to R. M. Crandal, at his office, in Tucson, county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice; after which ou standing claims will for ever be debarred.

GEO. STONE.
Tucson, A. T. Administrator.
Jan. 10, 1870. 8t

Notice ! !

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of Goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on the Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travellers, at reduced prices.

TULLY & OCHOA & Co.
Jan. 15th 1870. tf

E. N. Fish, Tucson. S. Silverberg, San Francisco.
Jos. Collingwood, Florence.

E. N. FISH, & CO.

Main Street, Florence, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boot and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc., etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.

We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. tf

PIONEER MILLS!

W. BICHARD & C°

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory.

anuary 22, 1870. tf.

THOS. P. DUFFICY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, A. T.
ja22tf

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, A. T.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territ'y

J. E. McCAFFREY.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.
aug4:67 tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.
Tucson, A. T.
OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

TUCSON BREWERY!
BY
SALES & SMITH.

North side Convent Street, near Camp Lowell.

The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter constantly on hand. tf

CASH STORE!

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description an adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.
—also—
A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and he best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**
—likewise—
A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.
2n1

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"
is our motto. Our terms are
CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash,
we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot

Unprecedentedly Low for cash
HOOPER, WHITING & CO.
Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS.

LORD & WILLIAMS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of

General Merchandise

INCLUDING

Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, Cigars Tobacco, etc., etc.,

And everything necessary to make up a Complete Assortment for a

First Class Wholesale Store,

Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.

CALL at our new store, Corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine our goods and prices.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET
TUCSON. A. T.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st. '69

A RESOLUTION in relation to a site for a building for the state Department.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congreso assembled, That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Architect of the Capitol extension, the supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, be, and they are hereby, appointed a commission to select a site for the erection of a building for a new State Department, subject to the approval of Congress; to cause plans to be made for the same, with an estimate of [the] probable cost thereof; and to examine as to the propriety of making some arrangements for the War Department: Provided, That the commission should reach the conclusion that the present site of that department is the most suitable for the State Department, and report to Congress on the first day of next session.

Approved, December 14, 1869.

RESOLUTION appointing General Thomas Osborn a manager of the National Asylum for disabled Soldiers.

Resolved by the senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That General Thomas Osborn, of Illinois, be, and he is hereby appointed manager of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, in the place of Richard J. Oglesby, resigned.

Approved, December 14, 1869.

JOINT RESOLUTION disapproving of a contract for leasing the custom-house block in San Francisco,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the certain agreement made the eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, between the United States acting by Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, of the one part, and John R. Buckbee and Henry F. Williams, of the other part, for the leasing of the lot in San Francisco, California, known as the custom-house block, for the period of twenty-five years, for certain considerations therein named, be hereby disapproved and annulled.

Approved, December 22, 1869.

RESOLUTION suspending existing provisions of law for taking the census.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all existing provisions of law relating to taking the census required by the Constitution of the United States be, and the same are hereby, suspended and postponed until the first day of February, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy.

Approved, December 22, 1869.

JOINT RESOLUTION of tribute to the memory of George Peabody, deceased.

Whereas, in the death of George Peabody, a native of the United States, and late a resident of England, our country and the world have sustained an irretrievable loss; and whereas the Queen of Great Britain, the authorities of London, and the Emperor of France have made extraordinary provisions for the transfer of his remains to his native land: Therefore.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to make such preparations for the reception of the body of our distinguished philanthropist as is merited by his glorious deeds, and in a manner commensurate with the justice, magnanimity, and dignity of a great people.

And be it further resolved, That the expenses incurred by such cermonial as the President may adopt in the premises, shall be paid by any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, December 23, 1869.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.
jn12.tf SAML. BOSTICK

LUNCHES
AT THE PIONEER BREWERY AND AGENCY
consisting of
Sandwiches, Schwitzer Cheese, Holland Herring Anchoves, Potato Salad, Pickles, etc., etc.

PIONEER BREWERY,

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER
Constantly on hand.
A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.
Marc 14, 1869—11-tf.

E N. FISH, Tucson. S. SILVERBERG San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which weare offering at exceedingly low prices.
Jan, 1, '69. 32

ADAMSVILLE SALOON !
—BY—
CHARLES ADAMS.
Main Street, Adamsville.
—:oo o:—
This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

BLACKSMITH
AND
WAGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.
Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line don with promptness and dispatch.
SWEENY & ETCHEL Proprietors.
Jan. 1st, '69

P. R. Tully. Estevan Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Jan. 1st 1869.

HIRAM S. STEVENS. SAMUEL HUGHES

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected took of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES
and all kinds of necessary articles, for
OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS
Direct from San Francisco.
which we propose to sell to all at the very LOWEST PRICES
at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.
Jan1, 1869.

TAKE NOTICE!
NEW GOODS!
DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the west figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,
East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF
Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF No 19 Dey St, N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOOD

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES.
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXIACN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Senora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

---

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

NOTICE!

Abraham Lyon vs. William W. Mills. } In the District Court, of the First Judicial District, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona.

To William W. Mills, defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on J. E. McCaffry plaintiff attorney, at his office in the town of Tucson County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twenty days after the service of thi summons on you, exclusive of the day of service, if served within the County; if served out of the County, but within the District, thirty days in all other cases forty days.

If you fail to answer the complaint within the time above specified, judgment by default will be taken against you by the plaintiff for the sum of four hundred and forty-four 94-100 dollars, together with the costs of this action.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District court of the First Judicial District, this 27th day of November A. D. 1869.

{SEAL}

OSCAR BUCKALEW
Clerk District Court
j1,9t.

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, }
County of Pima, }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c., and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Solomon Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year, subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B ALLEN
gent and
Territorial Treasurer.
1112-

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General *Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request* of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct4, '67.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND
U. S. MAIL.
and Express Line From Mesilla
N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

—o—

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesillo, with stages for Santa Fe and the East El paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in nothern and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort to Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.
2.3t. La Mesilla, N. M.

NEW GOODS !

TGRETLY REDUCED PRICES

—AT THE—

SUTLER STORE

CAMP BOWIE, (pache Pass.)

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1870. No 7.

HE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

Weekly Journal, devot ed to th interests of Arizona Territory.

ublished every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

F. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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THE SONG OF THE AXE.

Oh, a loyal thing is the woodman's axe,
And a terror to freeman's foes,
For it clears the path for a nation's tracks
As the empire Westward goes.

Oh, a thing of joy is the woodman's axe,
For it makes the old homestead bright,
And it sees that the hearthstone never lacks
Good heart of a cold, dreary night.

Oh, a sturdy thing is the woodman's axe,
And the sturdy woodman's blows
Make his arms as hard as the wood he hacks,
And his cheeks as red as a rose.

In early morn o'er the crusted snow
To the wood- he hastens away,
And you hear the steady blow upon blow
Of his good, sharp axe all day.

The tall, old trees, who've swayed in the breeze
And have braved a thousand storms,
Are losing their strength by sure degrees,
At each stroke of the woodman's arms.

Hark! The rebound of a crashing sound!
'Tis another old oak gone down,
Bearing its antlers crushed to the ground,
Like a king when he loses his crown.

Before the strong woodman's axe the're dumb,
Their tough hearts shake with fears,
And one by one they're forced to succumb,—
These braves of a hundred years.

And all the day long they're strewn along,
Like giants slain in a fight,
And the woodman hacks away with a song,
For he thinks of his home and the night.

At his home awaits by the garden gates,
His pet little girl with her sled.
And on the pond his boys with their skates,
And their cheeks are all rosy red.

Within his own doors o'er the oaken floors
The old hearthstone is laughing and bright
And the honest wife whom he almost adores,
Will welcome him home with delight.

Oh, a thing of strength is the woodman's axe,
For it brightens the faces at home,
And opens the path for an empire's track
In the ages yet to come.

An Appeal to Congress.

A letter to the N. Y. *Tribune* dated Washington, January 9th, recounts the many claims which the Cubans have to recognition by the United States government, and concludes by placing the following preamble and resolution in the mouth of Congress and recommending its adoption.

"Whereas, The people of the United States have always felt an interest in the efforts made by an oppressed people to establish for themselves a republican form of government; and whereas, such an effort is now being made by the people of Cuba, and 'and that it has assumed such a steady and consistent form as to make its success probable,' thus entitling them to the rights accorded parties to a civil war by the law of nations; therefore,

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed to issue a proclamation recognizing the existence of the pending civil war with Cuba, and to extend to each of the parties thereto all the rights to which they are entitled as equal parties to that war."

Now that the last obstacle, viz: the trouble of drafting the necessary preamble and resolution, has been removed, of course the people of the United States are standing with pricked-up ears ready to catch the first distant echo of the proclamation.

The Excision of Arizona.

[From the S. D. Union.]

We did not believe in secession, and we do not now believe in excision. If it is contrary to duty in a State to separate itself from the Union, it is equally contrary to duty in any number of States to cast off one.

Arizona surely has a right to her place in the American Union, and yet in far too much that is uttered and done, in other quarters, we see a disposition to cut her off from the family of States and Territories. What better than this is the spirit of the proposition to furnish her Government supplies by the way of Guaymas? The settlers along the Gila need the passing of the Government trains for their protection against the Indians. Stop those trains, and consign those settlers to the tender mercies of the savages, and how much better is this than actually cutting off their valley from the American Union? And observe the argument used in favor of such a course. Secretary Rawlins (peace to the Chief of Staff!—but he surely erred here) said: "I am in favor of the route through Mexico, *not only* on economic grounds, but also for reasons of high public policy. We are going to acquire that country some day, and we must do all we can to Americanize it." "High public policy," indeed! To desolate a portion of country *already* acquired, for the sake of Americanizing region which we *may* acquire!

And the same spirit breathes through too many of the utterances of the Press. The *N. Y. sun* is mad upon assisting the Cubans in their struggle for liberty; probably with a view to welcoming them into the Union, if they succeed in establishing independence. It wants more territory, in fact; but how does it feel towards the territory we already have? It says: "The Territory (Arizona) is of no use to anybody but the contractors; the whole concern ought to be abandoned, until it can be made of some advantage to somebody to occupy the Territory." And in the same vein are the words of *Old and New*, a Boston monthly which pretends to represent the most advanced American thought. It says of Arizona: "Insanity belongs to this region. It first appeared when Gadsden and his coadjutors paid ten millions for a tract not worth one."

Of course this subject has a local importance. We confess that the interests of this county of San Diego are largely *identified with these* of her eastern neighbor. The excision—practical if not avowed—of Arizona, would be the paralysis of much that is enjoyed, and more that is promised, in the prosperity of Southern California. But the aspect of the subject has nothing to do with its general bearings. The unpatriotism and unwisdom of such utterances as we have quoted, ought to excite the remonstrances of every American citizen; whether interested or uninterested directly in the Territory in question.

A Correspondent of the San Diego *Union* writing from Sacramento under date of January 28th gives the following account of a little difficulty between oracles at the Capital:—

A first class sensation occured yesterday afternoon in which Ex-Mayor McCoppin of San Francisco and Senator Betge of the same city were the prominent figures. McCoppin has recently published a card, in which he makes certain statements which the Senator, under "privilege" in the morning denounced as false. During the morning recess Mr. Betge was sitting in the restaurant in the Capitol, eating his lunch, when Mr McCoppin Stepped into the restaurant, and said: "Mr. Betge, I heard your question of privilege this morning in the Senate, and understand you to say that I lie." Betge was about replying when McCoppin said: "I suppose you want my answer and here it is," at the same time giving him a slap in the face with the back of his hand. Some friends interfered and dragged McCoppin away. During the night it was reported that Betg's "friends" were consulting on the matter, and that a duel would be almost certain to result.

Animal Sagacity at the North.

According to the Esquimaux the seal constructs its habitation beneath the surface of the ice in such a manner that it can enter it from the water below; here the young seal passes its infancy, and when the returning heat of Summer has destroyed its igloo or dwelling, the young seal is old enough to take c re of itself, but this mode of lodging its young beneath the ice is well known to the bear, who with his keen sense soon detects the whereabouts of the seal's nursery, and in order to gain an entrance, the bear, retiring a short distance makes a spring, and comes down with all his weight on the roof of the igloo, crushes it in, and immediately seizes the young seal with its paw. Here it might be supposed that the hungry bear at once devours his prey, but no; it is far too wary to do so; it knows full well that where the babe is there must be a mother, and that she will be in search of her darling; therefore the bear scrapes away the snow from the seal hole, and holding the young seal by the flipper, allows it to flounder about, and when the mother approaches, the bear slyly draws the young seal towards it until the old one is within reach, when he seizes her with the other paw, and thus captures both. The mode in which the bear captures the seal on the ice is very similar to that followed by the Esquimaux. When at a distance from the seal, the bear throws itself down and stealthily crawls or hitches along towards the seal, and if the seal looks up it lies perfectly still and makes at the same time a noise which lulls the seal; the bear repeats the operation until it approaches its victim so near that escape is impossible, when it falls a prey to Bruin's appetite. Another mode of obtaining food by the bear is to watch from a cliff the movements of the walrus, who are fond of sunning themselves upon the rocks, and when one of these has taken up a convenient position for the bear's purpose, the latter lifts a large piece of rock, and, with astonishing accuracy, throws it down on the animals head. If the walrus is only stunned, the bear runs down, and with the rock hammers its victim on the head until it is dead. When attempting to capture a seal in water, the bear sinks his body beneath the surface of the sea, leaving only the head above water, which resembles a piece of floating ice, when the seal raises its head above the surface, Bruin quietly sinks, and swimming under the seal seizes it.

The Child-Slayers of San Francisco

The rape and murder of little Maggie Ryan by a human fiend named Quinn, in San Francisco, has led to the exposure of another wretch who has been in the habit of preying upon little girls, as will be seen by the following which we clip from the *S. F. Bulletin*:—

New developments made since our last issue in the case of the young man Quinn, accused of the murder of Maggie Ryan, fixes his guilt, independently of any confession which he has made, almost beyond the possibility of a doubt. We are not at liberty, nor would it be proper for the ends of justice, to reveal the circumstances and the proofs which the authorities are in possession of, and which leads to this conclusion. The murder of Maggie Ryan has developed other cases, and revealed a horrible condition of affairs in some parts of the city front. The police have in their custody another man who, like Quinn, has been in the habit of burrowing under the wharves, or ranging along the streets to prey on young girls. Fifteen of these little creatures have confronted the wretch and identified him as the one who for a long time past has been in the habit of accosting them with indecent propositions, and endeavoring by the offer of small sums of money, candies etc., to induce them to accompany him under the wharves and to other secluded places. One identifies him as the person who forcibly assaulted her and accomplished his wicked design. He was smoked out of his slimy retreats by detectives Ellis and Lees and officer Conroy, and will undoubtedly be made to feel the weight of the law.

Lu-an-a-pah.

The Humboldt *Register* tells the following "tough one" of a hot spring in Nevada:—

Some sixty miles south of this place is a hot or boiling spring, to which the Indians have given the name of Le-an-a-pah or the haunted spring. It is situated at the base of the Cinnabar mountains, and is a natural curiosity. The waters are boiling hot, and dense clouds of steam ascend from it, so that in cold weather it may be seen for miles. It is located in a depression or basin in the rocks and bears such a striking resemblance to a well, that a casual observer would imagine it a work of art rather than of nature. The volume of water in this well varies at certain periods of the year, and increases and diminishes in an unaccountable manner and without any perceptable cause. sometimes it overflows, and the water forming quite a rivulet escapes in the valley below where, as is usual with streams in Nevada, it sinks or evaporates, while at other times, without apparent cause, it is lowered in the well from ten to twenty feet below the wall which surrounds it, and thereby hangs the tradition of Lu-an-a-pah, as handed down from father to son among the noble Piutes, which is as follows: A great many years ago, long ere the existence of the pale faces was made apparent to the Red man, an Indian and his squaw, in search of the nut of the *pinon*, which constitutes at certain seasons of the year, one of the staples of the Piute commissary, in passing by the spring or well at its lowest stage discovered a crow's nest, containing several young ones in a crevice on the side, a few feet above the boiling water, but quite beyond their reach. Anxious to secure the prize which the nest contained, Lo, which is Latin for Indian, taxed his inventive powers to their utomst extent to devise ways and means for obtaining it. At length an expedient suggested itself which was immediately put in execution. Stooping over the brink of the seething cauldron, his squaw took hold of his pedal extremities and lowered him down on the side of the spring until the coveted prize was reached. Twisting his lithe body half-way round, the crows were handed, one at time to his dusky mate, who, with one hand disengaged, endeavored to retain them in her grasp until her liege lord succeeded in depopulating the nest. The muscular matron having her hands full, found it no small undertaking to secure the crows which were struggling to escape and retain the "old man," in his perilous position at the same time, and in an unguarded momment, one of the former escaped, and forgetting the responsibility of her position in her anxiety to recapture it, severed her connection with her lord, quicker than an Indiana court could do the job, and was a lone widow in less than one minute her husband being boiled in her presence. The spirit of the unfortunate Indian even unto this day hovers over the spring, and is said by the present generations of "warriors" to assume fantastic and grotesque shapes while sporting in the vapors which escape from it, but with that natural dislike for the pale faces inherent in his race, disappears below the surface of the water when a white man appears in the vicinity. The Indians look upon the place with reverential awe, and neither love nor gold will induce them to aproach it.

Dr. Bœhm a celebrated German surgeon, has recently performed the operation of separating two female children, five years of age, who were joined together in the same manner as the Siamese twins. The German papers state that the operation was attended with perfect success; but one of the patients seems to have died the same day. The survivor is in good health.

Napoleon, hearing that Abd-el-Kader was translating his "Life of Julius Cæsar" into Arabic, sent Ab a magnificent copy of his work, embellished with his imperial autograph A hint to other men who would like a similar favor: there is as yet no Choctaw version of the "Life."

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

FEBRUARY 26.....1870.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

This building, erected three years ago, it would now appear, was intended at the time of building to answer present emergencies only. Two cells, each fifteen feet square, proved quite sufficient while our population was perhaps less than 3,000; but now, with a population roughly estimated at 5,000, they have proven unequal to the purpose which they are intended to answer. True, no criminal is ever permitted to run at large from want of a jail in which to confine him; but confinement in the county jail, thronged as it now is, amounts almost to torture. Fancy fourteen men crammed into an apartment fifteen feet square—and three-fourths of this number likely to remain there for months. Others will doubtless be arrested and placed in confinement there from time to time; and when so many human beings are thus confined together within a space so small, and so poorly ventilated as are these cells, the condition becomes almost sickening to contemplate. Those who violate law and order merit punishment, but it is unjust that through neglect they should be deprived of whatever few privileges are extended by law to criminals. If a man be sentenced to confinement for a year, it does not follow, nor is it the intention of the law that he shall be confined within a cell where it becomes impossible for him to repose otherwise than with his body in unwholesome contiguity to that of a fellow prisoner, and where, consequently, the possibility of inhaling fresh or pure air is precluded. A condition like this is always certain to engender disease, and if the prisoner live to serve out his term of confinement, at its expiration he is thrown upon the world with a constitution irrecoverably impaired. A few benevolent individuals have almost exhausted their reasoning faculties in representing the necessity of building at least two additional cells; but the facts that no cells have been built, and that we do not hear of any steps being taken to build them, show how lightly this humane argument has been considered. Supervisors, let a sense of duty urge you to move in this matter! A couple of months, and the sultry days and nights of May will render confinement in the county jail a punishment almost equal to the worst species of torture practised by the Savages who surround us. Let no sense of economy sway you in this matter; humanity is a much higher consideration; and a single glance into that dark, gloomy cell where fourteen human beings are huddled together in confinement to which it were cruelty to subject as many brutes, should be a sufficient appeal.

Go to work at once and build two additional cells. This done, the county may boast that the ends of justice can here be accomplished in harmony with civilization and humanity; and besides the great and obvious evil of keeping every ordinary delinquent confined for months side by side with murderers and finished thieves will be removed. Any action taken in the matter, which will have for its object the speedy amelioration of the present shameful condition of these prisoners will, beyond a doubt, meet with the approbation of every taxpayer in the county.

THE SAN DIEGO AND YUMA ROAD

There is perhaps, no project which, within a period of time so brief, and at an expenditure of capital so trifling, may bring so many advantages within the reach of the people of Arizona as the construction of a good wagon road between the points above named. This scheme is not of a one-sided character, but one the consummation of which would extend equal privileges to every inhabited portion of the Territory. There is no other route by which merchandise, or supplies of any description, may be so speedily or so cheaply brought into this Territory from San Francisco or the east as by steamer to San Diego, and thence, by a *direct practicable route* to Fort Yuma, and such route the contemplated wagon road promises to furnish. The Union says that $5,150 have been subscribed to the stock of the company which has taken in hands the building of this road, and asks: "What must people at a distance think of a place where a total subscription of $20,000 cannot be obtained for the purpose of building a road which is a business necessity?" This enterprise should receive material support from every business man in Arizona whether his interests be at Prescott Arizona City or Tucson.

THEME FOR POLYGAMY'S DIRGE

Congress is making a manly effort to accomplish the overthrow of polygamy in Utah, and to rescue that Territory from the unholy influence which, for so many years has desecrated its fertile bosom. The following is a Washington dispatch to the New Mexican dated Feby. 7th:—

Cullom from the committee on Territories reported a bill to aid in the execution of the laws in Utah. The 10th section provides that males are incompetent to serve as petit jurors who advocate or practice concubinage, bigamy or polygamy. The 13th section enacts that any man in Utah who shall live or cohabit with one woman more than his lawful wife, as lawful wife, shall be adjudged guilty of crime, and on conviction they shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment at hard labor for five years. section 17th authorizes the United States Marshal, when resisted or threatened with resistance on the execution of any writ, to apply to any commander of any military camp in the Territory for aid. 20th section enacts that no person guilty of bigamy, polygamy or concubinage shall be admitted to United States citizenship, nor shall any politician hold any office of trust or profit in the Territory, vote therein or be admitted to the privilege of homestead or preemption laws. Section 23d enacts that marriages in the Territory may be solemnized only by the judges of the supreme court, or by a justice of the peace, duly appointed and qualified or by any priest or minister of the gospel.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

"We commence to day," says the Washington *Chronicle*, "the publication of a series of articles from the pen of ex-governor Arny, upon the physical, geographical and material wealth of two of our remote and little known, but higly important, Territories of the Pacific slope.

"The name of the writer is a sufficient guarantee of the value of these communications, which we are sure will be read with interest. Governor Arny has had peculiar facilities for acquiring the information which he now imparts to the public. His protracted residence, much of that time in an official character; but extended journeys, and the careful observation which is revealed by the fullness of the geographical data, combine to impart to him as one of the best authorities upon the subject of which he treats.

"Notices of the aboriginal inhabitants of these Territories will be a prominent feature of these letters and there is scarcely to be found upon this continent a region of more absorbing interest to the ethnologist. New Mexico was the cradle of the ancient empire which Montezuma, who, as will be seen by the manner in which they are spoken of by Governor Arny, were not simply the royal family but rather the governing caste of the tribal organization. The remains of their architecture, which are profusely found in the valleys, slopes, and the arable lands of New Mexico, will also be described, as well as the habits of their modern successors, the Pueblo, Navajo and other existing tribes of Indians. For their permanent civilization and prosperity, Gov. Arny will present his view from the standpoint of a high Christian philanthropy."

THE 15TH AMENDMENT.

Ohio has "went and done it." The former Legislature of that State rejected the amendment, but the present Legislature has set aside this action and ratified it. Iowa has completed her ratification. Ratification by one State is still necessary to constitute the 15th amendment a law of the nation, and Nebraska, Georgia and Texas remain to "fill the bill." So at length universal suffrage may be considered a settled fact; and Julius Cæsar Augustus Hannibal Bonaparte Socrates Leonidas and Wing Kee Wong are just as good-looking and as intelligent as any other two men in the country.

General Sherman has given General Thomas, commanding Department of California, authority to merge the Department of Alaska with the Northern District, which will comprise all of the States and Territories north of California. If General Thomas acts upon this authority General Jeff C Davis will be made the District Commander of Southern California and Arizona Territory, with headquarters at San Diego. General Thomas is at present making the tour of the lower district.—*Ex.*

The Omaha *Herald* speaking of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, under the management of the Quakers, remarks:

"One example, which illustrates the spirit that governs the intercourse of the Friends with the red men, will show how grandly things have been altered under this humane management. In the Winnebago schools there are about 115 children of various ages and sex. Many of them were poor and naked, and were dependent on the inevitable blanket for the protection of their persons. On New Year's Day the Agent had given out that he would make them presents of clothing and the children and their mothers gathered to witness the scene. Every child in that school, and all others who needed it, were put into new and comfortable suits of clothing, and a happier multitude for its size is seldom seen in this world than that was."

"Friends" will do very well to take charge of Indians already subdued and placed upon reservations; but send them to deal with hostile Indians and they become a humbug.

The Los Angeles *News* now in its twenty first volume, which has grown with its city; has met and vanquished every species of opposition that invariably tend to blast the hopes of a rising enterprise, and which is now the largest and most influential newspaper published in southern California, pays us the following compliment.

"The Tucson Arizonan has entered its third volume. The editor says that for six months he has been "editor, compositor and devil," but now he proposes to have compositors. That any man can sustain a paper at the remote point occupied by the Arizonan argues the possession of an unusual amount of pluck and energy. May the Arizonan live to see its section redeemed from the merciless Apaches and developed to the utmost."

THE NEWS

A Paris dispatch dated February 8th announces the arrest of Rochefort as he was entering a political meeting.

Although there was a great crowd present he made no resistance. As soon as his arrest was known to the meeting the wildest scenes occurred. Gustave Flourens, who presided rose excitedly and drew his sword, fired a revolver, and declared the insurrection begun. The meeting broke up in disorder. The crowd under the leadership of Flourens proceeded to barricade the streets. A great number of arrests were made; at three o'clock this morning over 1,000 had been taken into custody and imprisoned in the Barracks of Prince Eugene. Many were boys, armed, and most of them under the influence of liquor. The military are now out in force, but thus far have made no use of their firearms, although their cavalry have pressed them back and struck them with the weapons. Several policemen were wounded in the skirmishes early in the evening.

Rumors having been circulated of the murder Prince Arthur in New York, a detective was detailed to watch the Prince's party. A party of ruffians stationed near the Brevoort house, evidently watching for him. Prince make his appearance, drew revolvers and told the officer to leave. He obeyed the order, but returned with reinforcements and made four arrests. The party refused to give bail of their conduct and after some consulting of as ut on officers. There was no sufficient proof to establish their designs upon the Prince's life and they were discharged. The prisoners attended the masquerade ball at the Academy of Music Wednesday night. Bayard and daughter.

The Pope has announced that he will hereafter decline to participate in the controversy respecting the dogma of his personal infallibility.

Since the assembling of the council seven members have died and four left the city.

A Havana dispatch dated February 9th says that four Americans who were walking on the street, wearing blue neckties near the Tacon theatre, were stopped by a man who addressed them in an excited manner, and pointing to their neck ties. Not understanding Spanish, no answer was returned, whereupon the man drew a revolver and fired several shots at the Americans killing one and seriously wounding two. The captain general is highly indignant at the conduct of this true Spaniard and offers $1,000 for his arrest. If caught he will be tried by a drumhead court martial and executed forthwith.

The *Herald's* Havana correspondence gives an account of a late engagement between the Spanish forces, and the patriots under Gen. Jordan, in which the former were defeated with a loss of three hundred killed.

NOTICE!

THE undersigned hereby inform the the public that they have this day dissolved partnership. All liabilities of the firm of Levin & Goldtree are assumed by the firm of A. Levin & Co., which firm will also collect all debts.

A. LEVIN.
J. GOLDTREE

Tucson A. T., Feb. 21, 1870. 3

NOTICE!

THE undersigned hereby inform the public that they have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of A Levin & Co.

John Spring, as agent of S W. Hopkins, is hereby authorized to transact business in the name of the said firm.

Large Sale of Government Boots and Shoes!

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Tucson, A. T., Feb 19th, 1870.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Clothing and Equipage Warehouse of this Depot, on Thursday, the 24th day of March next, at 11 o'clock a. m.:

100 pairs of BOOTS } New.
600 pairs BOOTEES or SHOES.

The articles will be sold by the pair, with privilege not exceeding ten pairs of boots, or fifteen pairs of Boots or Shoes in each lot.

The Stores must be received immediately after the sale.

Terms: Cash, in Government Funds.

By order of the Quartermaster General,
J. G. C. LEE,
4t. Byt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES!

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
Tucson, A. T., February 21, 1870.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the warehouses of the Q. M. Depot, on Monday, the 21st day of March, at 10 a. m., a large lot of Quartermaster's stores condemned as unfit for the public service, in part, as follows, viz: Tents, Wall, Flies, Wagon Covers, Saddles, Harness, Saddle Trees, Wagon Whips, Sacks, Axes, Spades, Picks, Tools, Blacksmith's Tools, etc., etc.

ALSO

TWO BURROS or JACKASSES.

The articles must be removed from the store-houses within ten days after the sale.

Terms: Cash, in Government Funds.

26t1 Byt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received at this office until Monday, the 28th of March, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of [illegible] Quartermaster's Department at this place, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at this office.

Said work must be completed on or before the [illegible] strong-bodied able-bodied men, [illegible] teams and with proper [illegible] [illegible] Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of [illegible] dollars, signed by the bidder and two responsible sureties, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the bidder he will faithfully execute the same.

Separate bids will be made for delivery at this point and at the same time.

The work must be completed within sixty days of the acceptance of the bid or bids.

The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals to be properly indorsed: "Proposals for Work," and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen'l C. G. Sawtelle
Chief Q. M. Department of California.
J. G. C. LEE,
26t5t Bvt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M.

WHEAT'S SALOON.

BY

GOLDTREE & CO.

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T.

The best quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

February 2, 1870. tf

PIONEER BREWERY.

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

A. LEVIN & CO.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

FEBRUARY 26.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ARRIVED:—The firm of E N. Fish & Co. received a large stock of goods from San Francisco on Monday.

A CALM:—A whole week has actually rolled past without any person having been either robbed or murdered by Indians. This i decidedly an improvement in the conduct of Lo

CHARLY BROWN'S new saloon, north-west corner Main and Commercial streets, is now the centre of attraction. Five games in "full blast," and thousands of dollars changing hands every night.

THE RIO GRANDE GAZETTE has become a matter of the past and H. W. Sherry, who conducted it, is now in Tucson and "imbibing" freely. Too much whiskey in sherry destroys the flavor of the latter article, and in the present case has rendered it decidedly unpalatable.

THE WEATHER still continues dry, and serious apprehension is felt by the farmers that their crops will prove a failure. The month of February, the rainy season in former years has now almost passed, and brought no rain with the exception of one shower which lasted about two hours.

FROM LONDON:—The name and fame of the ARIZONAN have found their way across the Atlantic. The last mail brought us from the publishers, at 444 Cannon street, London, a copy of the *European Mail* with supplement. This publication is in pamphlet form, and may be said to be a complete summary of current events in every country of the globe

BLUNDERS;—Our last week's issue contains numerous words of the existence of which neither Webster nor any other man ever had the slightest idea. This is owing to a peculiar style of reading manuscript adhered to by our printer, and to a system which he adopted of "getting around" a "dirty"-proof sheet.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS.—On Thursday last Messrs. Lee & Scott, the enterprising proprietors of "the Mill," commenced work on a building in town, designed for their new steam flouring-mill. They intend advertising this new mill as soon as it shall be in operation—and, of course, will, in a very brief period of time, become the richest firm in this section of the Territory.

SALES & SMITH, by establishing a brewery in the upper part of town, have accomplished the destruction of the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by A. Levin. The article manufactured at this new establishment is good, and Sales, (alias Sigel) will assure his patrons that it is wholesome. Meanwhile, Levin keeps right on making lager beer, and the people keep right on drinking; but somehow we take notice that beer still sells at the old figure.

MR. JOHNSON arrived on Monday from Camp McDowell with the train of E. N Fish & Co He says that the Indians in that section carry on a system of murder and robbery without intermission. In a single week 35 head of cattle and horses were stolen from Phœnix. The greater part of this stealing has been done during the hours of night, so that in every instance the Apache was safely out of reach of pursuit before morning.

ONE of the last depredations committed by the Apaches in this locality was the stealing of eight fine, American cows from the ranch of Mr. Allen. These cows, purchased at Los Angeles and brought here nearly a year ago, were decidedly the best stock ever brought into the Territory. The loss is felt, not only by Mr. Allen, but also by every person who appreciates the advantages of a dairy at all seasons.

FURTHER PARTICULARS regarding the late capture of teams on the road between Florence and Camp McDowell say that Col. Sandford, as soon as news of the affair reached Camp McDowell, started out in pursuit of the Indians whom he followed as far as Superstitious Mountains where he expected to find them encamped. Learning from indications by the way that they had killed most of the cattle before reaching this point, and not being able to discover any signs to show that any Indians remained in the locality he returned with the bare satisfaction of knowing that he had driven the Indian to the necessity of destroying the greater portion of the booty.

GENERAL ORD:—Wednesday's mail brought us information of the arrival at Fort Yuma of Gen. Ord. He is now en route for Southern Arizona and may be expected here at an early day We would suggest that the General, before he leaves the Territory, examine the reservation of the Pima and Maricopa Indians, and thus satisfy himself as to the character of the "Report," by which he was informed that "a number of Mexican, and some few American squatters have settled upon portions of it."

A SHOOTING AFFRAY:—On the night of the 18th inst., a young man named Harrisson, while in a state of intoxication, got into a difficulty with two or three others, at a drinking saloon up town. The daguerrian artist, Mr. Preston, seeing Harrisson in the act of discharging a pistol at one of the party attempted to prevent him, but received the bullet in his shoulder after it had grazed the cheek of the man for whom it was intended. Finding that he had missed his mark, the "shootist" determined to try again, and this time succeeded in putting a bullet-hole through the sleeve of a Mr. Raney's coat, while the offender, (by the way, a rather expert youth,) got himself away from the house. Harrision was taken into custody on the following morning and is now in jail to await trial. Mr. Preston's wound, though a very serious one, is not considered mortal.

LUMBER:—The saw mill of A. Lazard in the Santa Rita mountains is now in operation. This is, perhaps, the best-paying enterprise ever rendered completely successful in any part of the Territory, and is, besides, an infinite advantage to the whole of this southern section of country The amount of lumber hitherto consumed here annually has been very considerable; and when we consider that all this lumber has been hauled by wagons from New Mexico, the immediate presence of an inexhaustible supply as Santa Rita, only 60 miles distant from Tucson, will be readily observed.

The extensive forests of pine timber at the head of Canada del Oro, distant 25 miles, are now beginning to attract attention. The only trouble in this direction has arisen from the reported inaccessibility of the mountains by which this timber is surrounded. Mr. Zeckendorf, however, not satisfied with a mere report in this matter, has sent a party of men to prospect for a practicable route to the timber of these mountains Hope you may succeed in finding a road, Z; and the probability is that you will

"THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL GAZETTE:"—We have received the February number of this very valuable publication, which is always a welcome guest at our office. Medical men throughout the country may obtain much valuable information from its pages as the latest discoveries in medicine are always noted in its columns It is published by Roman & Co., at 417 and 419, Montgomery street, San Francisco, and costs only $5 a year.

THOS. F. DUFFIELD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
TUCSON, A. T.
ja22tf

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, A. T.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territ'y

J. E. McCAFFREY.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.
aug4:67 tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.
Tucson, A. T.
OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

TUCSON BREWERY!
BY
SALES & SMITH.
—o—
North side Convent Street, near Camp Lowell,
The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter constantly on hand. tf

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

Notice.

OFFICE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
TUCSON, A. T., February 9 th, 1870.

Persons who own lost in the town of Tucson upon which are uncovered wells, or holes, so deep as to endanger the life and limb of any person who might happen to fall into them, are directed to enclose such lots or to cover up such wells or holes. If these instructions be not complied with by property-holders the work will be done by direction of the Board and the property held responsible for the cost thereof.

By order of the Board of Supervisors
F. H. GOODWIN,
4 Recorders.

NOTICE!

In the Matter of the Estate of J. F. Stone, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to R. M. Crandal, at his office, in Tucson, county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice; after which on standing claims will for ever be debarred.

GEO. STONE.
Tucson, A. T. Administrator.
Jan. 10, 1870. 8t

NOTICE!

In the Matter of the Estate of Samuel Brown deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned, at his Store in Tucson, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice; after which outstanding claims will for ever be debarred.

E. N. FISH,
Tucson, A. T., Administrator,
February 8th, 1870. f12,8t

Notice!!

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of Goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on the Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travellers, at reduced prices.

TULLY & OCHOA & Co.
Jan. 15th 1870. tf

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco.
Jos. Collingwood, Florence.

E. N. FISH, & CO.
Main Street, Florence, A. T.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS
IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc, etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.
We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. tf

PIONEER MILLS!
—:oOo:—
W. BICHARD & Co
ADAMSVILLE, A. T.
—:o:—
Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory.
anuary 22, 1870. tf.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING
Done after the most approved styles.
ja12.tf SAML. BOSTICK

CASH STORE!
—o—
GOLDBERG & CO.
North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.
Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of
DRY GOODS,
—consisting of—
HATS and CAPS of every description as adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.
—also—
A large stock of Old Rye Whisky and the best California Wine and Brandy.
—likewise—
A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY. CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.
2n1

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.
San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.
—o—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.
We keep constantly on hand at
ARIZONA CITY
The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.
COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.
All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands: thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is
ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.
"Live and Let Live,"
is our motto. Our terms are
CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lots
Unprecedentedly Low for cash
HOOPER, WHITING & CO.
Arizona City May 1, 1869, tf.

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS
LORD & WILLIAMS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS
IN
ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,
—o—
Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of
General Merchandise
INCLUDING
Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, Cigars Tobacco, etc., etc.,
And everything necessary to make up a Complete Assortment for a
First Class Wholesale Store,
Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.
—o—
CALL at our new store, Corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine our goods and prices.

F. M. HODGES,
MAIN STREET
TUCSON, A. T.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st. '69

Curious Astronomical Observation.

The following published in the Elmira *Advertiser*, is from the pen of Professor J. D. Steele:

There appeared in the Advertiser some time since a paragraph—copied, we believe, from a Michigan paper—declaring that a column of magnetic light is shooting out from the sun at a prodigious speed; that it already reaches half way to the earth, and that in all probability by another summer we shall have celestial and atmospheric phenomena beside which our rudest winter winds will seem like a "June morning in Paradise." In fine that when this big tongue of fire touches the earth, it will lap up our globe at a mouthful. Very many have made inquiries of me concerning this prodigy. and, with your leave, I will try to satisfy their curiosity, and perhaps allay their fears.

It has been known for some time that during a totol eclipse, red flames were seen to play about the edge of the moon. During the eclipse of 1860 and 1869, it was definitely settled that they were entirely disconnected from the moon, and form vast tongues of fire starting out from the sun's disc. By observations with the spectroscope and also by means of the wonderful photographs of the sun taken by *De La Rue* during the eclipse of 1860, it was discovered that these fire mountains consisted mainly of burning hydrogen gas. This was precious information to secure in the midst of the excitement, and novelty and in the brief duration of a total eclipse. It did not, however satisfy scientific men. For two years Mr. Dockyer, aided by a grant from Parliament to construct a superior instrument, had been experimenting and searching in order to detect these flames at other times than at the rare occurrence of a total eclipse. On the 28th of October, 1868, he obtained a distinct image of one of the prominences, which he afterwards traced entirely around the sun. Astronomers can, therefore, now study these flames at any time.

The result of observation now being taken show that storms rage upon the sun with a violence of which we can form no conception. Hurricanes sweep over its surface with terrific violence. Vast cyclones wrap its fires into whirlpools, at the bottom of which our earth would lie like a boulder in a volcano. Huge flames dart out to enormous distances, and fly over the sun with a greater speed than that of earth itself through space. At one time a cone of fire shone out 80,000 miles, and then died away, all in ten minutes' time. Besides such awful convulsions, the mimic display of a terrestrial volcano or earthquake sinks into insignificance.

There is nothing in these phenomena to alarm us. They have, in all probability, happened constantly for ages past. That we have not means for investigating their nature and measuring their height and velocity, furnishes no cause for anxiety. Rumors of these discoveries have crept into the papers, and exaggerated by repeated copying and sensational additions, huve given rise to these mysterious and unfiled-for predictions.

A Pretty, Little Story.

Years and years ago a worthy young man of foreign birth arrived in the city of Louisville in search of employment. He at length obtained a situation as barkeeper in a fashionable saloon. To this establishment came bright and early every morning a little girl with mint for sale. She was always dressed tidily and carried a smiling face. The young barkeeper took an interest in the child, and upon inquiry learned that she did not carry her sunny face with her mint only, but also in her own home, and in the humblest employments. Setting apart a portion of his earnings, he sent her to school, and she soon surpassed most of her mates. He then employed music teachers for her, and she soon became a proficient.

Years rolled on, and fortune favored the young barkeeper. He became the owner of an establishment of his own The wealthiest men in Louisville were his friends. The poor little mint seller had now grown to woman's estate, and was accomplished and virtuous as she was beautiful. She in time became the wife of the man who had early befriended her. The man is now reckoned one of the wealthy men of Louisville—a large owner of real estate—respected by all who knew him for his noble qualities, of which kindness of heart is the chief. We read of such events as these in the books, but the seldom occur in real life. This however, is true to the letter.—*Ex.*

PIONEER BREWERY.

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER
Constantly on hand.
A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.
Marc 14, 1869—11-tf

E N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which weare offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan, 1, '69. 32

ADAMSVILLE SALOON!

BY

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

This Pioneer Establishm ent keeps first class liquors and cigars.

P. R. Tully. Esteran Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

Hiram S. Stevens. Sam el Hughes

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected tock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES

and all kinds of necessary articles, for

OFFICERS. SOLDIERS and CITIZENS
Direct from San Francisco.

which we propose to sell to all at the very LOWEST PRICES at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.
Jan1, 1869.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT. FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people o Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,
East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale assoon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver MiningCo.
New York, Otot4, '67.

William Zeckendorf Tucson, T.
Aaron Zeckendorf Louis Zeckendorf
Albuquerque N. M. No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXIACN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Senora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Senora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage to those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

NOTICE!

Abraham Lyon vs. William W. Mills. } In the District Court, of the First Judicial District, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona.

To William W. Mills, defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on J. E. McCaffry plaintiff' attorney, at his office in the town of Tucson County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service, if served within the County; if served out of the County, but within the District, thirty days in all other cases forty days.

If you fail to answer the complaint within the timeabove specified, judgment by default will be taken against you by the plaintiff for the sum of four hundred and forty-four 94-100 dollars, together with the costs of this action.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District court of the First Judicial District, this 27th day of November A. D. 1869.

SEAL

OSCAR BUCKALEW
Clerk District Court

j1,9t.

NOTICE!

The United States vs. Policarpio Moreno } In the United States District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona—County of Pima.

To Policarpio Moreno, defendant above named.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the complaint in this action, filed with the clerk of this court, at Tucson, in the county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, within the time hereinafter designated, after the service on you of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service, to wit: if the defendant is served, within the county in which this action is brought twenty days; if the defendant is served out of the county, but in the District in which this action is brought, thirty days; in all other cases, forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court, that certain property heretofore belonging to you, seized for violation of the revenue laws of the United States, and more particularly ascribed in said complaint, be condemned and forfeited to the United States.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answes the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1870.

SEAL

OSCAR BUCKALEW,
Clerk Dist. Court, U. S.

f19t9

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, } County of Pima.

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c, and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Solomon Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year, subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statues in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B. ALLEN
gent and
Territorial Treasurer.

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SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

and Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East El paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in nothern and centra Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort to Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.
La Mesilla, N. M

2-3t.